



SOLENN TASK — Pallbearers in Loughinisland, Northern Ireland, on Tuesday carrying the caskets of two of six Catholics slain in an attack Saturday on a village pub.

Protestant paramilitary groups have gradually replaced the Irish Republican Army as the prime killers in the 25-year-old guerrilla conflict over the British province. Page 2.

Did U.S. Firm Use Genetics to 'Spike' Cigarettes?

By Paul F. Horvitz

WASHINGTON — The battle over smoking intensified Tuesday as the nation's senior food and drug official told Congress that a tobacco company was making cigarettes with a genetically created leaf containing double the normal level of nicotine.

The leaf, code-named Y-1, was created at an American laboratory, then patented in Brazil and grown there, said the official, David A. Kessler, commissioner of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Dr. Kessler also laid before a congressional subcommittee evidence that at least some U.S. tobacco companies artificially enhance nicotine in cigarettes by using an ammonia compound in the leaf-blending process.

The drug commissioner left little doubt that he believes cigarette makers "spike" their products to maintain a high enough level of nicotine to satisfy smokers and keep them coming back for more.

According to some subcommittee members, Dr. Kessler's testimony calls into question the veracity of recent sworn testi-

mony by the chief executives of the major U.S. tobacco companies, who told the same congressional panel that they did not spike their products by manipulating nicotine levels.

Dr. Kessler is conducting a broad inquiry of the U.S. tobacco industry to determine whether cigarettes convey an addictive substance — nicotine — and whether his agency should regulate cigarettes as a drug. He says he could mandate nicotine levels, restrict access to cigarettes or further restrict cigarette advertising.

The tobacco industry is hitting back

with lawsuits and a barrage of advertisements rebutting the preliminary findings of Dr. Kessler and of anti-tobacco members of Congress. R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. ran full-page advertisements in major U.S. newspapers on Tuesday stating: "Some politicians want to ban cigarettes. Will alcohol be next? Will caffeine be next? Will high-fat foods be next?"

Dr. Kessler, who says cigarettes are far more harmful to health than any of those substances, on Tuesday mapped out a detailed investigative trail suggesting that

See NICOTINE, Page 3

Yen Is Worth 1 Penny In New Low for Dollar

Central Banks Keeping Clear

By Lawrence Malkin

NEW YORK — The dollar dipped below the psychological barrier of 100 yen Tuesday and spent the rest of the day hovering near that level while the authorities seemed powerless to do anything about reversing this postwar currency low.

A widening April trade deficit reported early in the day weighed on the dollar, but the key reasons for the slide were relatively low U.S. interest rates and repatriation of Japanese assets.

While the Federal Reserve Board did not take any overt action Tuesday, the securities markets positioned themselves for a rise in short-term interest rates to defend the dollar. That pushed stock prices sharply lower and raised yields on U.S. bonds. (Page 11)

As the dollar slid from its opening level of 102.16 yen to 99.92 yen late in the afternoon in Europe, traders dared the central banks to intervene with another multibillion dollar action of the sort that reversed the dollar's drop on May 4, when the dollar had sunk close to 101 yen.

But a rescue mission did not materialize, in part because international interest rate relationships are different now and give central banks far less leverage on the market. In May, the Fed still had more room to raise rates and the market knew it; the central bank added another quarter of a percentage point to short-term rates just over a week later. At that time Germany was lowering interest rates, but the Bundesbank has since paused to gauge the strength of Germany's incipient recovery.

The dollar finished in New York on Tuesday at 100.335 yen, down from 101.90 on Monday. The dollar slipped to 1.5943 DM from 1.5995, to 1.3425 Swiss francs from 1.3493 and to 5.4508 French francs from 5.4670. The pound strengthened to \$1.5415 from \$1.5368.

Talk in the trading rooms was that the dollar would slide back against the yen. Avrami Persaud of J.P. Morgan predicted it would sink to 98 yen fairly quickly, and Jeremy Hawkins of the Bank of America in London saw it sinking toward "at least 95 yen."

The Bank of Japan was rumored to be in the market buying dollars through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, but it has been doing this for months now to smooth the yen's climb.

All eyes turned to the Fed and will continue to be on its chairman, Alan Greenspan, when he delivers his semi-

See DOLLAR, Page 12

3.9% Growth In Japan Is Recovery Sign

By Andrew Pollack

TOKYO — Japan's economy grew at an unexpectedly strong annualized rate of 3.9 percent in the first quarter of this year, fueled in part by consumer spending, which provided new evidence that the long slump here is finally fading into history.

"The worst period is over," said Tsutomu Tanaka, vice minister of the Economic Planning Agency, on Tuesday in releasing the figures. However, he and many private economists said it was too early to proclaim a complete recovery.

The growth in real gross domestic product in the quarter that ended March 31 was higher than the 2.5 percent or so that analysts had been predicting. Particularly encouraging, economists said, was a relatively robust 5.8 percent annualized increase in consumer spending, which is considered the key to any recovery.

Figures for the March quarter put a bright ending on what has otherwise been a dismal fiscal year for Japan, one in which its economy shrank for the first time since fiscal 1974 and only the second time since national accounting began in 1955.

For the fiscal year as whole, gross domestic product remained even while gross national product, another measure of output, dropped 0.1 percent. The economic output figures are only one sign of a recovery. An index of leading economic indicators announced Tuesday was strong and a recent Bank of Japan survey noted an improvement in business sentiment.

"We keep on getting these positive surprises," said Geoffrey Barker, economist at Baring Securities, who said there was no doubt the economic slump is over.

Fueling the recovery, he said, was a return by consumers to stores, lured by the spread of discounting, which is something new to Japan. Until dropping in the latest quarter, housing starts have also been strong, spurring purchases of appliances. An income tax cut that is about to take effect should give an added spur to con-

See JAPAN, Page 6

WORLD CUP GRANDSTAND

Germany 1, Spain 1

In Chicago, Spain took the lead in the 14th minute on a crossing shot by Jon Andoni Goikoetxea off the far post, but Jurgen Klinsmann equalized for the defending champions shortly after the start of the second half.

Argentina 4, Greece 0

Gabriel Batistuta scored 83 seconds into the match in Foxboro, Massachusetts, scored again just before halftime, then Diego Maradona made it 3-0 with a deft shot and Batistuta converted a penalty shot for a hat trick as Argentina routed Greece in the most lopsided contest thus far in the 1994 finals.

Dutch 2, Saudi Arabia 1

For more than a half, Saudi Arabia gave its faithful reason enough to dream. Then reality returned, as the Dutch dominated the last 45 minutes of the match in Washington.

Look of the Irish: Bad

Two Irish tour groups, about 370 people

in all, arrived in Boston and Orlando, Florida, to find that they did not have match tickets and, in Orlando, that they didn't even have hotel rooms. The lawyer for the London travel agency that booked the tours said he hoped a "rescue package" could be arranged; meanwhile Ireland's prime minister and others were coming to the rescue.

The Tide Turns in U.S.

The United States is undergoing a transformation, reports Rob Hughes. In the opening match, at which people had tickets given to them and their video cameras taken away, they scarcely knew when to cheer. But now the authentic World Cup fans are coming from far and wide to roar for their teams. Soccer will never colonize America, may never sink its contagious roots there, but it is beginning to turn the tide.

Wednesday's matches: Romania vs. Switzerland, at Pontiac, Michigan, 2005 GMT; United States vs. Colombia, at Pasadena, California, 2335 GMT.

World Cup report: Pages 20 and 21



Gabriel Batistuta, pursued by teammate Fernando Caceres and the Greek team's defenders, en route to the first of his three goals in Tuesday's lopsided match.

Clintons to Seek the Public's Help to Pay Legal Bills

By Douglas Jehl

WASHINGTON — The White House is planning to ask thousands of Americans to contribute up to \$500 apiece to help pay the soaring legal bills being accumulated by President Bill Clinton and his wife, Hillary, according to presidential aides.

The fund would be the first ever set up by a sitting president, and its creation would reflect the degree to which the Clintons' legal troubles in the Whitewater matter and a pending sexual harassment suit against Mr. Clinton have proven costly.

Legal experts say the amount the Clintons could eventually owe to their lawyers in the two cases could easily exceed \$2 million.

A proposal, first reported in this week's editions of the Legal Times and awaiting the Clintons' approval, would

permit only individuals to contribute to the fund and would require that their names be disclosed, aides said Monday. They said the maximum contribution to be allowed would most likely be \$500.

Those standards would be far stricter than those that govern the legal defense funds established by members of Congress. A member of the House who runs into legal trouble may, for example, solicit contributions of up to \$10,000 from political action committees, labor unions and corporations as well as from individuals.

But White House officials involved in the search for a politically acceptable way to help the Clintons pay legal bills said they recognized that it was important that the Clintons minimize the impression that contributions to the fund might be used to gain undue influence.

Although White House lawyers have played a central role in drafting arrangements for the fund, presidential

aides said that once established, the fund would be administered by a private individual outside the White House and that administration officials would be barred from soliciting contributions.

Until last month, senior aides had expressed confidence that the Clintons could pay their own legal bills, perhaps by deferring final payment until Mr. Clinton left office, when the couple would be free to accept lucrative book contracts.

But those hopes were dealt a powerful blow with the suit filed last month by Paula Corbin Jones, who has accused Mr. Clinton of making an unwanted sexual advance in a hotel room in 1991 when he was governor of Arkansas. To defend himself in that case, Mr. Clinton has hired Robert S. Bennett, a well-known Washington

See CLINTON, Page 3

Down	Down
33.93	0.33%
2707.97	0.12%

The Dollar	Tues. close	Previous close
DM	1.5943	1.5995
Pound	1.5415	1.5368
Yen	100.335	101.90
FF	5.4508	5.467

Newsstand Prices	
Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 60 L Fr
Antigua.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh
Armenia.....1.400 CFA	Qatar.....8.00 Rials
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Reunion.....11.20 FF
France.....9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia 9.30 R
Gabon.....550 CFA	Senegal.....960 CFA
Greece.....300 Dr	Spain.....200 PTAS
Hong Kong 2.600 Lvs	Tunisia.....1.000 Din
India.....1.120 CFA	Turkey...T.L. 35,000
Jordan.....1 JD	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50	U.S. Mail. Eur \$1.10

Kiosk

Graf Is Beaten At Wimbledon

Steffi Graf of Germany, the No. 1 women's tennis player and top seed, was upset Tuesday by the American Lori McNeil in the first round of the Wimbledon tournament in England.

The 7-5, 7-6 (7-5) victory for McNeil, the unseeded and ranked No. 22 in the world, marked the first time in the history of the Grand Slam event that a defending women's champion had lost her opening match. (Page 19)



CANING AFTERMATH — Michael Fay leaving Singapore custody Tuesday. He said his health was good. Page 3.

India's Bazaar for Cheap Muslim Brides

By Molly Moore

HYDERABAD, India — At 16, Nasreen was married off to a 59-year-old man from the United Arab Emirates who journeyed to this Muslim city in search of a cheap Indian bride. Nasreen cost him \$161.

Three years later, after what Nasreen described as an ordeal of beatings and abuse in the Middle East, her husband abandoned her and returned to the same Hyderabad neighborhood for a new bride.

"My life is ruined," Nasreen said on a recent morning, sobbing as she sat on the floor of her father's home, clutching her 10-month-old daughter, born after her husband deserted her. Her father, she said,

also forced two other sisters into marriages with older Arab men, one of whom dumped his bride after only eight days and divorced her by mail from Oman.

In recent years, the Old City of Hyderabad, with its large population of poor Muslims and centuries-old trading ties with the Middle East, has become a shopping bazaar for Arab men from Gulf states seeking docile Muslim brides cheaply. Social workers say the fathers are motivated by greed.

The fathers, including Nasreen's, argue that the marriages offer an escape from poverty—for the daughters as well as the rest of the family.

"These girls are caught between the devil and the deep blue sea," said M.A. Ma-

jeed, regional manager of a financial and investment firm that sponsors vocational training to assist poor Muslim youth. "They are the children of parents with almost nothing to subsist on. Even the most wretched house in the Gulf is better than the slums of Hyderabad."

The clandestine bride market in Hyderabad's Old City epitomizes the economic, religious and cultural struggles faced by India as it attempts to reconcile tradition with modern consumerism and the boom it has caused in dowry demands. Only recently have local Muslims adopted the custom of dowry from Hindu culture. Now parents unable to make dowry payments to families of prospective grooms have

See BRIDES, Page 6

Greek Turn at EU Helm Is Marred by Macedonia Rift

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ATHENS — When Greece took over the rotating presidency of the European Union six months ago, officials here insisted that their turn at the tiller would chart a passage through weighty issues, confirming the Socialist leaders as solid "Europeans."

Instead, as the odyssey comes to an end at a 12-nation European summit meeting on the island of Corfu this weekend, Greece has enraged its partners by blocking neighboring Macedonia, thereby threatening what one European official called new instability in the Balkans and the "nightmare" risk of Bosnia's war spreading south.

Not only that, the failing health of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, the 75-year-old leader who has taunted the West in the 1980s with his maverick foreign policy, has become such a talking point here that some Greeks and

European officials regard the Corfu meeting as much as a key to his likely longevity as any pointer toward European issues.

"His health is worse than usual and Corfu will be a test," said a Greek newspaper editor who asked that his name not be used. "This will be the most trying appearance for him of the entire Greek presidency."

Mr. Papandreu's health has been uncertain since heart surgery in 1989 and his public appearances since his re-election last year after four years in opposition have been carefully paced so as to avoid overtaxing him, Greek officials said.

Even so, he was obliged to cancel a dinner appointment at one recent European gathering in Brussels and has avoided the traditional eve-of-summit tour of European capitals associated with the European Union presidency.

And the death of close associates, including Melina Mercouri, the former

culture minister, movie star and political activist, has affected him deeply. "At Melina's funeral, you could almost see him asking himself: 'Is it me next?'" a European official remarked.

Mr. Papandreu's health plays a direct role in Greek policy since he spends much time in seclusion at his villa on the outskirts of Athens and makes decisions only rarely.

One of them has been on Macedonia, the small former Yugoslav republic on Greece's northern borders that is locked in a dispute with Athens over its name, flag, constitution and what Greece insists are territorial ambitions.

Until Mr. Papandreu's Socialist came to power last October, his conservative predecessors had been conducting indirect negotiations under United Nations auspices that had been expected to lead to direct talks. One of the first things Mr. Papandreu did after taking office was to break off the discussions.

"When you marry the usurpation of a Greek name with territorial claims, you have a problem," said a Greek official closely involved in relations with Greece's northern neighbor.

Brushing aside Athens's foreign policy establishment, Mr. Papandreu ignored worries about likely European reaction and imposed an economic embargo last February, severing oil supplies and shipments of raw materials, spare parts and other commodities through the Greek port of Salonika, Macedonia's economic lifeline.

"Various people in the Foreign Ministry had told him of the repercussions in the sense of international reaction but he went ahead," said a Greek official.

"In his eyes, the situation was so stagnant that it needed a shock. We've had a salvo of reaction, but at least the talks have started again," the official

said, referring to the resumption of UN-sponsored negotiations.

But there has been a price.

"The Europeans were very angry and their anger has lasted," a diplomat said. "This was a bolt from the blue. Yugoslavia has been such a mess for Western foreign policy, and then this decision introduced even more destabilization and the nightmare of war moving south."

The European Commission, moreover, took Greece to the European Court of Justice, seeking an order that Athens lift the embargo.

But there has been no court ruling on the sanctions, no lifting of the embargo and no indication that Macedonia is ready to change its name, as Greece wants.

That, in turn, raises the question of whether Mr. Papandreu's gesture was worth the damage it caused to his country's image.

Death Toll at 52 in China Collapse

MACAO (AP) — The death toll rose to 52 Tuesday in the collapse of a six-story textile plant in the Chinese economic zone of Zhuhai, according to press reports in this neighboring Portuguese territory.

The reports quoted Yang Shuisang, a spokesman of the Zhuhai emergency services, as giving the latest death toll at a news conference after 14 more bodies had been recovered.

Earlier, The China Daily in Beijing said 38 people died when the Yu Xin textile plant collapsed Friday after a fire. It was the second fatal industrial building collapse in southern China in two weeks, and heightened concerns that safety is suffering as the region pursues rapid economic growth.

U.S. Set to Begin Broadcasts to Haiti

WASHINGTON (APF) — The United States is ready to begin broadcasting messages to Haiti backing opponents of the military regime there, Defense Department officials said Tuesday.

The operation, similar to that used in the 1989 Panama invasion and the 1991 campaign against Iraq, would use aircraft to broadcast the propaganda, the officials said. They said the flights could begin within two weeks from air force bases in Florida or North Carolina.

The messages would be aimed at supporting opponents of the military regime, which ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide in September 1991, and at persuading Haitians not to attempt to flee to the United States.

Rights Group Faults Danish Police

COPENHAGEN (Reuters) — Amnesty International strongly criticized Danish police methods on Tuesday in a rare report aimed at a Scandinavian democracy. The report, prepared by the human rights organization's London headquarters, cited examples of what it characterized as gross police ill-treatment, and called for a commission of inquiry and complete review of police complaints procedures in Denmark.

Amnesty International listed examples of police violence during rioting in Copenhagen after a May 1993 referendum on the Maastricht treaty, and also in a 15-month police campaign against hashish dealing in a squatter colony.

The report highlighted shooting by the police into crowds of rioters on May 18, 1993, when 11 youths were wounded by small-arms fire in the most violent street unrest in Copenhagen since World War II.

Dutch Clear Psychiatrist in Suicide

THE HAGUE (Reuters) — The Dutch Supreme Court ruled Tuesday that a psychiatrist who helped a physically healthy patient commit suicide will not be punished.

It said the psychiatrist, Boudewijn Chabot, should not face a criminal penalty, despite finding him guilty of the offense. The ruling will help define the limits of a law passed last year that made the Netherlands the first country to draw up legal guidelines under which doctors may carry out so-called mercy killings.

The Supreme Court said Dr. Chabot had complied with most of these guidelines but had failed to have the patient examined by a second psychiatrist. Two lower courts had already cleared Dr. Chabot, who gave a fatal dose of sleeping pills to a severely depressed but otherwise healthy woman at her request.

Israel Prods U.S. on Mideast Role

JERUSALEM (WP) — Israel urged the Clinton administration Tuesday to get more involved in peace talks with Syria, and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin renewed a call for the negotiations to be moved to a higher level.

In an interview with reporters from U.S. publications, Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin said nothing further would happen in the talks with Syria over the Golan Heights unless Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher became more active. "Without Christopher coming to the area and any American involvement, I do not see any development with the Syrians," he said.

Hosokawa Not 'Completely Clean'

TOKYO (APF) — Former Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa admitted Tuesday that he was not "completely clean," but denied he had been directly involved in dubious money deals.

"I took office last year to clean up Japanese politics, and I was not directly involved in the cases," he told a parliamentary committee investigating financial scandals. "But I was also in the old-fashioned Japanese politics for more than 20 years. I never said I was completely clean."

Appearing before the lower house budget committee, Mr. Hosokawa said he had received 100 million yen (\$980,000) in loans from Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co. in 1982, which he had repaid. But he acknowledged that he had failed to pay interest of about 30 million yen in a timely manner to Sagawa, which had ties to senior politicians and underworld syndicates.

New Shelling in South Yemen City

ADEN, Yemen (Reuters) — Gunners pounded the ancient market place and other residential areas of the besieged city of Aden in southern Yemen on Tuesday in the second month of war between the north and south. Hospital officials said at least 20 people were killed and five wounded and they appealed for humanitarian support.

At least 100 people have been killed in Aden in the last week.

TRAVEL UPDATE

French and British Rail Strikes Set

LONDON (APF) — France and Britain face one-day national rail strikes Wednesday, according to announcements by France state rail system and by a British rail workers' union.

In France, workers protesting planned job cuts were expected to strike from 8 P.M. Tuesday until 6 A.M. Thursday. Of the main rail lines, only the northern and eastern networks are expected to operate normally. In the west, southwest and southeast, only one in three trains will be running, officials said.

In London, the union said the strike by signalmen, the second in two weeks, will proceed following the breakdown of talks on wages between the union and Railtrack management. Very few rail services operated during last Wednesday's strike.

The Pont Neuf, the oldest bridge over the Seine in Paris, bloomed under 32,000 pots of multicolored begonias and 40,000 ivy plants to usher in the summer on Tuesday. Bathed in buds and greenery after two days of work by the Paris-based Japanese fashion designer Kenzo, the decoration of the bridge culminated as musical groups struck up across the French capital for the Fête de la Musique, held annually on June 21.

Moscow health officials have ordered the temporary closing of the massive Rossiya Hotel near the Kremlin to get rid of the rats and cockroaches that infest the place, hotel officials said Tuesday. An employee said city officials had instructed the hotel to vacate all of its 3,200 rooms by July 1.

Peace Role for Russian Troops?

Operations in Neighboring States Strain Ties With U.S.

By Daniel Williams

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States and Russia are increasingly at odds over Moscow's military intervention in former Soviet republics on missions that Washington has come to fear are potential vehicles for Russian expansion.

While the United States takes a hand in ensuring the full independence of selected countries — especially the Baltic states — it has been unwilling to try to block Russia from re-establishing strong influence to its west and south.

The United States is particularly concerned about Russian troops in Moldova, Georgia and Azerbaijan — all small, neighboring states torn by ethnic conflicts. Washington is prodding Russia to obtain at least some endorsement from international organizations for these missions.

The U.S. dilemma was illustrated by an incident during a recent visit by the Russian defense minister, General Pavel S. Grachev, to NATO headquarters in Brussels.

The general's answer to the complaints about Russian peacekeeping operations was an invitation for any country that wished to join with Russia in its missions. No NATO member replied.

Russia's policies in the neighboring nations have prompted a sharp public rebuke from the administration, which otherwise has treated Russia gingerly. "Although Russia desires stability, there have been troubling aspects to its policy toward the new republics," Madame K. Albright, chief delegate to the United Nations, said during a speech at Harvard University.

U.S. officials make it clear that Russia's cooperation is needed on a host of regional problems, notably Bosnia and North Korea. Washington is unlikely to risk a major conflict over unclear activity in what Russia calls its "near-abroad," they say.

The Western emphasis on maintaining good ties overall with Russia will be highlighted this week in Brussels, where Russia will join the Partnership for Peace, a program of links between NATO and its former Soviet bloc adversaries.

[NATO and Russia said Tuesday they had reached agreement on their future relationship. Reuters reported from Brussels. This opened the way for Moscow to sign the Partnership for Peace. The two sides will issue a declaration of principles when Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozyrev arrives to sign the Partnership for Peace.]

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher will meet with Foreign Minister Kozyrev and try to persuade him to support U.S.-designed sanctions against North Korea in a dispute over a nuclear program.

For Russia, frontier stability and close ties with former Soviet republics is its highest foreign policy priority.

On a recent visit to Moscow, a U.S. special envoy, Jim Col-

lins, was told by Dmitri Ryukov, a foreign policy adviser to President Boris N. Yeltsin, that multilateral discussions, debate and delay interfered with Moscow's objective of stabilizing ethnic conflicts.

Administration officials say that the West's resources and political will are not up to sending troops to tangled conflicts in places like Georgia and Azerbaijan. "We're doing the best we can with what's available," a senior U.S. official remarked.

In the absence of a more active U.S. role, a new East-West map is being drawn, in effect, with the Baltics leaning westward, protected by heavy Western interest in their independence, and the Caucasus and Central Asia being tugged toward Moscow.

Ukraine, with a large and unhappy ethnic Russian population, hangs in an uneasy balance.

U.S. officials predict that Russian troops will withdraw from the Baltic states of Estonia and Latvia by Aug. 31. That would complete the pullout from the Baltics, occupied by the Soviet Union in 1940. The officials insist that Russia has no designs on Ukraine, despite pleas by ethnic Russians who want to break away.

In the Caucasus — the area south of Russia between the Black and Caspian seas — Russia intervenes aggressively. In Georgia, Russian troops took the side of insurgents last year, only later to back the government of President Eduard A. Shevardnadze. In return, Georgia had to join the Commonwealth of Independent States and grant three military bases to Russia.

Mr. Shevardnadze asked the United Nations, which has dispatched about 100 observers to Georgia, to send peacekeeping troops to replace the Russians.

In a meeting early this year, President Bill Clinton told Mr. Shevardnadze that the United States would not back a UN mission in a country still in a state of warfare.

Mr. Shevardnadze asked the United Nations, which has dispatched about 100 observers to Georgia, to send peacekeeping troops to replace the Russians.

In a meeting early this year, President Bill Clinton told Mr. Shevardnadze that the United States would not back a UN mission in a country still in a state of warfare.



CHIEFS' POWWOW — Defense Minister Cesare Previti of Italy, left, walking with his German counterpart, Volker Rühe, to Mr. Rühe's office in Bonn on Tuesday for talks.

Ulster's New Dynamic of Death

Protestant Paramilitaries Now Outpace IRA as Killers

By James Clarity

New York Times Service

BELFAST — Protestant paramilitaries have gradually replaced the Irish Republican Army as the prime killers in the 25-year-old sectarian guerrilla war in this Protestant-dominated British province.

British statistics on Northern Ireland, which are not challenged by either Protestant loyalist forces or the Roman Cath-

olic republican paramilitary organizations, show that since late 1991 the Protestants of the Ulster Freedom Fighters and the Ulster Volunteer Force have been killing more people in the war, which has claimed 3,155 dead since 1969.

Overall, the IRA has killed more than half of the victims; but the Protestants are catching up. The police say that in the last 14 months they have brought 138 charges for paramilitary actions against Protestant groups and 83 against Catholic organizations, mostly the IRA.

On Saturday the Ulster Volunteer Force fired on a pub south of Belfast, killing six Catholics as they watched Ireland defeat Italy in a World Cup soccer match. The deaths brought to 25 the number of people killed by Protestant gunmen this year. The IRA and another republican group, the Irish National Liberation Army, have killed 17. Last year, Protestants killed 48, the IRA killed 38. British security forces have not killed anyone this year, nor did they in 1993.

The reason for the upsurge in Protestant violence, according to British officials, political leaders of both sides, and other analysts, is that an increasing number of Protestants feel that Britain is preparing to abandon them, to agree with the Irish Republic to the south and with Sinn Féin, the IRA's political wing, to have this province become a part of a united Ireland.

The proof of this, many Protestants feel, is that Britain agreed to the 1985 British-Irish Agreement, which gave Ireland

placed people in the three-quarters of the country it controls, and will not admit any more, at least until it completes a census of the estimated 267,000 refugees from Bosnia. In addition to the Bosnians, Croatia shelters about 247,000 people displaced from the Serbian-held zones.

"If we let in every large group like this one, then thousands would come," said Josip Esterajcher, spokesman for the Croatian refugee office. He called for the United Nations to set up its own refugee center in this Serbian-held zone, saying, "I don't know what the UN is doing in Croatia, if it cannot provide 500 accommodations for Bosnians."

UN and Croatian officials expressed fear that the Bosnian Serbs will continue the tactic, busling Muslims and Croats to Banja Luka from northern Bosnia. A UN official said the Serbs were using Banja Luka as a "test case" to see if the UN refugee agency and Croatia will take the refugees.

The UN-protected zones are mostly under the control of Croatia's rebel Serbs and are watched by relatively small UN contingents monitoring a truce between the Serbs and the Croatian government.

Croatia says it is sheltering more than a half-million dis-

Serbs' New Tactic in 'Cleansing': Deceit

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

NOVSKA, Croatia — When the Bosnian Serbs came to deport Mujo Talic and his wife, their offer was irresistible — free bus passage to Croatia, a transit visa across that country and the promise of a visa to live in Sweden.

Mr. Talic and most of the Muslim village of Bronzani Majdan had been driven from their homes in February, taking up an uneasy existence as refugees in the Serbian stronghold of Banja Luka. So they readily boarded the buses that local Serbian authorities made available a week ago for what looked like a journey to a better life.

As it turned out, the trip ended prematurely in a huge tent set up by Jordanian peacekeeping soldiers here in a United Nations "protected zone" in central Croatia. There were no visas to Sweden or transit visas through Croatia, which has refused to take the refugees.

Only the free bus ride turned out to be real. Eight buses, escorted by Banja Luka's Serb "commissioner of refugees," Rade Bojic, brought 462 refugees, most of them Muslims, over the border. "He brought us here and dumped us out," Mr. Talic recounted. "He said, 'go to Sweden.'"

In their relentless effort to create an ethnically pure mini-state, the Serbs of northern Bos-

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Bahamas	001-800-533-1111	Dominican Republic	001-800-533-1111	Ireland	001-800-533-1111	Paraguay	001-800-533-1111	Switzerland	001-800-533-1111
Bahrain	001-800-533-1111	Ecuador	001-800-533-1111	Israel	001-800-533-1111	Peru	001-800-533-1111	Trinidad & Tobago	001-800-533-1111
Belgium	001-800-533-1111	El Salvador	001-800-533-1111	Italy	001-800-533-1111	Puerto Rico	001-800-533-1111	United Kingdom	001-800-533-1111
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Bolivia	001-800-533-1111	France	001-800-533-1111	Korea	001-800-533-1111	Slovakia	001-800-533-1111	Venezuela	001-800-533-1111
Brazil	001-800-533-1111	Germany	001-800-533-1111	Latvia	001-800-533-1111	South Africa	001-800-533-1111		
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THE AMERICAS / TURNAROUND

U.S. Set to Curb Benefits to Drug and Alcohol Abusers

By Spencer Rich
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For the last two decades, Americans have been told that alcoholism and drug abuse are not just character flaws, as older generations believed, but illnesses, deserving treatment on a par with physical ailments.

Now, Congress is nearing final action on a new rule for disability benefits that some view as a sharp retreat from this standard.

Both chambers have voted to cut people off welfare disability rolls and Social Security disability rolls after 36 months of benefits if their disability is based on alcoholism or drug abuse.

Whether the recipients were still disabled would not matter. After 36 months, they would be out, according to provisions inserted by Senator William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, and Representative Gerald D. Kleczka, Democrat of Wisconsin, in

Senate and House bills to make the Social Security Administration an independent agency.

The Clinton administration supports the cutoff and intends to use any savings for its new welfare plan for mothers and children.

"There's no question this is a big turnaround in policy," said Representative Robert T. Matsui, Democrat of California.

"It's a challenge to the notion that alcoholism and drug dependence are disabilities," said Susan Galbraith of the Legal Action Center, a public interest law center. "An arbitrary time limit doesn't fix the problems," she said.

The move by Mr. Cohen and Mr. Kleczka resulted from widespread reports that thousands of addicts and alcoholics — nobody knows the real number — are not seeking rehabilitation while on disability rolls. Instead, they reportedly use their federal sup-

port payments to buy more drugs and alcohol, worsening their conditions at government expense.

At present, under both programs, people can receive monthly disability benefits for alcoholism or drug abuse if their problem is so severe that it would prevent them from working for at least a year or result in death.

Mr. Cohen cited reports of numerous abuses. Some addicts have received \$15,000 to \$20,000 in retroactive benefits after a long wait for an eligibility determination, then used the money for drug binges and died.

A study at a Los Angeles veterans' medical center found that "schizophrenic cocaine abusers spend nearly half of their meager funds, including disability income, on drugs and alcohol."

Mr. Cohen said one woman called his office in distress because her brother, a drug addict, was happy to learn that Supplemental Security Income would "pay him for his addiction."

The General Accounting Office says alcoholics and addicts receiving Social Security disability payments or welfare disability payments under the Supplemental Security Income program rose from 100,000 in 1989 to 250,000 today. Recipients draw \$1.4 billion in benefits annually. Half are on disability primarily because of their addictions. The rest have conditions such as mental illness, but also are addicted.

The 1972 Supplemental Security Income law required addicts and alcoholics to get treatment and have their benefits paid to a third-party guardian to ensure that the money goes for living expenses and not addiction. There have been no such requirements for Social Security disability recipients.

The General Accounting Office said on June 8 that the Social Security Administration, which administers the Supplemental Security Income program, had done such a poor job of monitoring these requirements that

only one-fifth of about 70,000 recipients were receiving treatment.

Advocacy groups and some substance abuse experts say they believe a 36-month limit on benefits does not take into account the nature of drug and alcohol rehabilitation.

"The unconditional cutoff does not make a great deal of sense," said Roger Meyer, a psychiatrist who is vice president and executive dean of George Washington University Medical Center in Washington.

"You're talking about disorders that are chronic relapsing disorders," he said. Such problems often take far longer than three years to bring under control and patients often make progress, then slip back.

Joe Manes of the Bazelon Mental Health Law Center called the automatic cutoff "quite vindictive" and said it signaled "that if you can't get cured in three years, we've lost interest in you."



A guard holding people at the gate to the base near Spokane where a gunman killed four.

Health Good, Caned Teen Says

Fay Leaves Prison Amid Continued U.S.-Singapore Chill

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

SINGAPORE — The American teenager who was flogged for vandalizing cars in Singapore was released from prison Tuesday even as his case continued to chill relations between the United States and this wealthy, authoritarian city-state.

"I'm happy to be free, my health is good," said Michael P. Fay, 19, after a meeting at the United States Embassy. "I'm looking forward to going back to my own country."

Although pale and markedly thinner after three months in prison, Mr. Fay had no difficulty walking from the prison yard despite his four lashes of a rattan cane on May 5 — a punishment, routine in Singapore, that usually leaves permanent scars.

While Mr. Fay offered no details Tuesday about the severity of the caning and refused to answer questions from reporters, his father said in an interview Monday that, despite earlier reports from the family's lawyer that the flogging had been savage, it may have been relatively light by the standards of Singapore jails.

"I do tend to believe that he certainly did not get whacked as hard as he could have gotten

whacked," said his father, George Fay, an Ohio businessman. "Because of the publicity, I tend to think that they didn't want him limping out of jail. He can sit, he can walk."

The case created a trans-Pacific furor after President Bill Clinton intervened personally, and publicly, to ask that the Singapore government spare the rod.

The decision by the authorities here to go forward with the flogging has led to a marked deterioration in relations between the United States and Singapore, a nation that has long been a close U.S. ally in Southeast Asia.

Asked how relations with Singapore had been affected by the caning, the State Department spokesman, Mike McCurry, said Monday in Washington: "I think there have been repercussions, because the fallout from this incident is something that becomes a factor in our bilateral relations."

Last month, the U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, disclosed that the United States had decided to vote against Singapore's bid to be host of a prestigious summit meeting next year, the first meeting of the World Trade Organization, the successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

CLINTON: White House to Ask the Public for Help

Continued from Page 1

lawyer who charges \$475 an hour.

To handle questions about their personal investments, which are under scrutiny in the Whitewater case, the Clintons had earlier hired David E. Kendall, whose firm charges about \$400 an hour.

Although the Clintons reported that their annual income in 1993 was \$293,000, asso-

ciates say the cumulative legal bills have already proved daunting.

Supporters of President Richard Nixon used leftover campaign money as the basis for a fund that began paying legal expenses for some of his aides even when he was still in office. But neither Mr. Nixon nor the White House played a role in establishing the fund, and it did not begin to provide for Mr. Nixon's legal bills until after he left office.

Under current law, the Clintons, too, have the option of using leftover campaign money to help pay their legal bills. They could also have sought discounts in the rates charged by their lawyers.

But senior aides made clear as early as last month that the Clintons had rejected both options as politically untenable and believed they had no other course but to seek outside help in paying their legal bills.

NICOTINE: Official Refutes Tobacco Industry Claims

Continued from Page 1

Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp. had purposely created a high-nicotine leaf through crossbreeding and advanced genetic techniques, shipped the seeds to Brazil where plants were grown commercially by an affiliated company, imported the new leaf and blended it into some of its brands of cigarettes.

Tom Fitzgerald, a spokesman for Brown & Williamson, which is based in Louisville, Kentucky, said Dr. Kessler had "totally blown this issue out of proportion" and made a number of factual errors that will be "corrected" on Thursday when the company chairman, Thomas E. Sandefur Jr., appears before the same committee.

Mr. Fitzgerald said there was nothing secret about Y-1, that it was blended into some brands to reduce tar and maintain flavor. Brands containing Y-1 had no more nicotine than the cigarettes they replaced and in some cases had reduced nicotine, he said. The company recently stopped using Y-1 because of concerns raised by the Food and Drug Administration, he said.

Dr. Kessler said he had asked the company to produce the required federal export permits for the tobacco seed. A Kessler aide testified that as late as last month, company officials had told the Food and Drug Administration that it did not breed high-nicotine plants and that using such plants would not be "feasible."

In the scientific community, it is well known that plant varieties can be bred with varying levels of nicotine, but the highest-nicotine plants have not proven to be viable agriculturally. Dr. Kessler contended that the existence of Y-1, a high-nicotine plant that is commercially grown, raised serious questions about the industry's denial that it manipulated nicotine levels.

Dr. Kessler also cited a range of documents and leaf-blending handbooks from other unnamed companies suggesting that ammonia compounds are often added to cigarettes as an "impact booster" to deliver nicotine more readily to smokers.

He told a congressional subcommittee on health and environment: "We now know that a tobacco company commercially developed a tobacco plant with twice the nicotine of standard flue-cured tobacco; that several million pounds of this high-nicotine tobacco are currently stored in warehouses; and that this tobacco was put into cigarettes that have been sold nationwide."

"We now understand that several tobacco companies add

ammonia compounds to cigarettes," Dr. Kessler said. "Furthermore, one company's document confirms that the intended purpose of this practice is to manipulate nicotine delivery to the smoker."

Later, he declared that Y-1 "represents a dramatic attempt to manipulate nicotine."

Dr. Kessler said that in recent days, Brown & Williamson had acknowledged using small amounts of the Y-1 leaf in some brands, including Raleigh Lights, Viceroy and Richland Lights. Y-1, he said, contains 6.2 percent nicotine while commercially grown flue-cured tobacco contains 2.5 percent to 3 percent nicotine.

In March, soon after Dr. Kessler announced his tobacco investigation, Brown & Williamson removed its Y-1 seeds from a federal laboratory and withdrew its application for "plant certification" for Y-1, Dr. Kessler said.

Among the documents cited by Dr. Kessler on the ammonia question was one from an unnamed tobacco company that tested reactions from European smokers.

Away From Politics

● A recently discharged airman opened fire with an assault rifle at the Fairchild Air Force Base medical clinic near Spokane, Washington, killing four people and wounding 18 others before he was shot and killed by the police. Officials identified the suspect as Dean Mallory, 24, a former airman at the base who was discharged last month for psychological reasons. A psychologist who had treated him reportedly was among the shooting victims.

● A fishing boat attempting to smuggle 126 undocumented Chinese migrants to the United States was intercepted in the Atlantic off Virginia, the Coast Guard said. The boat is based in Philadelphia.

● A school superintendent who was arrested for drunken driving while wearing women's clothing is being let go by the school board in Hamden, Connecticut. The board voted to pay David W. Shaw \$243,000 in exchange for his resignation. Mr. Shaw agreed to drop the lawsuits and complaints he filed against the board and the town.

● After spending 34 years as an Episcopal priest, the Reverend Allan Hawkins, 60, of Arlington, Texas, decided he needed a new faith. But he knew it would be hard to leave behind the congregation he had led for nearly 14 years — so he didn't. Father Hawkins and his 200 parishioners at St. Mary the Virgin Church became Catholics earlier this month. "A shepherd is somebody who leads the flock," said Father Hawkins, who is to be ordained as a Catholic priest June 29. "Shepherds do not say good-bye. They try and take their flock with them."

● Occidental Chemical Corp. has agreed to pay \$98 million toward the cleanup of Love Canal near Buffalo, New York, to end a lawsuit with New York state over the toxic nightmare that forced hundreds of families to leave their homes. The settlement in the 14-year-old liability case was reached last week by attorneys for Occidental and New York, which had sued the company for nearly \$700 million in cleanup costs and other damages.

Summitworld in Euro Disneyland

PARIS — George Bush and his family paid an unannounced visit to Euro Disneyland and joined President Francois Mitterrand to the theme park near Paris for the first time.

"We heard people say 'This really is fantasy world!' because they discovered President Mitterrand and President Bush walking through the crowd up this long street together," the Euro Disney chairman, Philippe Bourguignon, said on Europe-1 radio on Tuesday.

Accompanied by his wife, Barbara, and their children and grandchildren, the former president spent Monday afternoon touring the sprawling park.

Among the attractions they saw was "The Mysteries of the Nautilus," a yet-to-be-opened representation of the fictional submarine of Jules Verne's "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea."

Mr. Bush and Mr. Mitterrand, who arrived later by helicopter, then walked down the park's Main Street and drew astonished looks, Mr. Bourguignon said.

Mr. Mitterrand dined with George and Barbara Bush while the rest of the Bush clan sat through "Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show" at Festival Disney, just outside the park.

The dinner — in the Cinderella Inn restaurant at the foot of Sleeping Beauty's Castle — included salad with truffles, lobster, bass, lamb, cheese and fruit pastry. The French leader left after dinner while the Bush family spent the night in the Disneyland Hotel.

Mr. Mitterrand, who has often defended France against perceived U.S. cultural imperialism, has not been known as a fan of Euro Disneyland, even though it was a Socialist government under Laurent Fabius that gave its stamp of approval to the project in the mid-1980s.

He had never before been to the theme park, which opened in April 1992. "It's not my cup of tea," he once said.

But Mr. Bourguignon said that may have changed. "Since last night he has changed his mind because he was really surprised by what he saw," he said.

Jose Fernandez, Manila Banker, Dies

The Associated Press

MANILA — Jose B. Fernandez, 70, who headed the Philippine Central Bank under President Ferdinand E. Marcos and Corason C. Aquino, died of cancer Sunday.

Mr. Fernandez was named governor of the Central Bank in 1983 at the height of a financial crisis following the assassination of Mrs. Aquino's husband, Senator Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

His predecessor had been accused by the International Monetary Fund of padding the nation's reserves. Mr. Fernandez was credited with restoring international trust in the Philippine banking system.

He was retained in the post by Mrs. Aquino after Mr. Marcos fled in a popular uprising in 1986.

Yuri M. Nagibin, 74, Russian Literary Figure

MOSCOW (AP) — Yuri M. Nagibin, 74, a prominent Rus-

sian writer and literary critic, died of heart failure Friday, the Union of Writers said.

He was a "man of original mind, weighty word" and a staunch opponent of totalitarianism, said an official obituary signed by Prime Minister Viktor S. Chornomyrdin and other prominent people.

Best known for "Chystye Prudy," a lyrical collection of short stories about life in Moscow before World War II, Mr. Nagibin had just finished a novel and a collection of short stories. He also wrote nearly 30 screenplays.

Terence de Vere White, 82, an Irish author and former editor, died Friday in London. Mr. White wrote 26 books, mostly novels and short-story collections. He was the literary editor of The Irish Times from 1961 to 1977.

Rabbi Yekutiel Halberstam, 89, leader of the Klausenburger

Hasidic sect, died Sunday in Jerusalem. Rabbi Halberstam, born to a rabbinical dynasty in Romania, led a Hasidic Jewish sect with thousands of followers.

Herald Tribune

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POLITICAL NOTES

Nerves Fraying in Health-Care Debate

WASHINGTON — Pounding the lectern in front of her, Hillary Rodham Clinton told a group of health-care allies that passage of a bill with guaranteed health insurance for all Americans "is now at risk" and criticized them for promoting their own parochial interests ahead of the central goal of universal coverage. In a private meeting at the Old Executive Office Building with representatives of labor, senior citizens, consumers and health care professional groups, Mrs. Clinton firmly reiterated the president's vow to veto any bill that does not guarantee universal coverage, according to participants, who described her tone as "fiery." She asked them to redouble their pressure on Congress to pass an acceptable plan.

The meeting was the first White House admission of the seriousness of the administration's difficulties with Congress on the issue. It followed a cabinet-level meeting with President Bill Clinton in which officials acknowledged they had lost control of the health-care debate and agreed to refocus their efforts on the bottom line.

"That's why we've narrowed down what we stand for," said a cabinet member who attended.

The prospects for a Clinton-like health bill had some rough going last week when leaders of the pivotal Senate Finance Committee told the president they were deadlocked over financing universal coverage and offered two alternatives that Mr. Clinton later said he did not think would meet his goal. On Sunday, the committee's chairman, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, said he did not think Congress would pass a bill with guaranteed coverage for all. (WT)

How Gingrich Saved \$300 on Insurance

WASHINGTON — Representative Newt Gingrich, the House minority whip, told a national television audience Sunday that he pays about \$400 a month for his health insurance. On Monday, a Gingrich spokesman said the Georgia Republican pays only about \$100 a month.

The spokesman, Allan Lipsett, said Mr. Gingrich inadvertently gave the \$400 figure in trying to remember his monthly payroll deductions. "It was not something he had boned up on," Mr. Lipsett said.

Mr. Gingrich, appearing on an NBC news program, said: "I have a Blue Cross plan that I pay for every month as part of the federal employees health benefit plan."

"And we pay, I think it's about \$400 a month for ours," Mr. Lipsett said. Mr. Gingrich is enrolled in the Blue Cross "standard option" plan with family coverage, but said he did not know the cost of the premium. This year, according to the rates published by the federal plan, enrollees pay \$101.25 a month for Blue Cross standard, family coverage. The government pays the balance of the premium, \$303.77.

About 9 million federal workers, members of Congress, retirees and dependents are enrolled in the federal health program. The program offers more than 300 insurance plans, and Blue Cross standard is the most popular, chosen by 1.55 million enrollees. (WT)

Quote/Unquote

Representative Henry B. Gonzalez of Texas, chairman of the House Banking Committee, which will hold hearings on the Whitewater affair, explaining why he did not want to have the committee look into the suicide last year of Vincent W. Foster Jr., the White House deputy counsel: "No congressional committee is in any way capable of acting as coroner or homicide investigator." (AP)



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The Carter Opening

Granted, it was not a masterpiece of clarity and coordination. But former President Jimmy Carter and the Clinton administration, which approved his trip, appear to have moved the crisis over the North Korean nuclear program back toward the negotiating table. Mr. Carter's personal diplomacy, conducted with North Korean President Kim Il Sung, may provide a face-saving way for both sides to pull back from confrontation.

Mr. Carter says he won Mr. Kim's consent to freeze his nuclear program in a verifiable way while high-level talks are resumed between the United States and North Korea to resolve the nuclear issue. If the specifics of the Korean offer are confirmed, it offers a promising route toward a deal. The former president also won Mr. Kim's assent to a meeting with South Korea's president, an offer that the South has welcomed. If the talks take place, they could further defuse the crisis on the Korean Peninsula.

True, Mr. Carter erred in saying that the United States would suspend efforts to seek United Nations endorsement of sanctions. President Bill Clinton had conditioned that suspension on confirmation by North Korea of its nuclear freeze. But sanctions would be difficult to mount effectively at this point anyway. Japan and South Korea, never mind China and Russia, are unlikely to move to sanctions while there is a chance for diplomacy. Tough sanctions could bring down Japan's coalition government and raise risks of war that South Korea does not care to run.

The promises Mr. Carter says he has won from North Korea would go a long way toward meeting conditions set by the

Clinton administration for holding high-level talks with the North.

One condition has necessarily been abandoned. North Korea's abrupt removal of fuel rods from its reactor at Yongbyon barred international inspectors from their preferred way of determining whether the North diverted enough spent nuclear fuel in 1989 to yield a bomb's worth or more of plutonium. So other ways must now be found, a major issue for the high-level talks.

But an even more important condition was met when Mr. Kim gave Mr. Carter his personal pledge that the inspectors could remain at Yongbyon, thus preventing diversion of an additional five bombs' worth of plutonium. In the meantime, North Korea needs to defer loading the reactor with new fuel rods that could be available for future diversion, an issue that Mr. Carter did not raise with the North.

Once Washington confirms that a freeze is in effect, high-level talks can resume and preparations for economic sanctions can halt. The United States will then seek a verifiable end to the North's nuclear program, especially its capacity for reprocessing spent fuel, and an end to the North's missile exports.

Pyeongyang is seeking a peace treaty formally ending the Korean War and establishing diplomatic ties with Washington. It also wants the world to give it a less proliferation-prone reactor to replace its current reactor, a potentially promising investment from a security standpoint.

Mr. Carter was probably premature in declaring the Korean crisis over, but his intervention may have usefully pointed the way toward its eventual resolution.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Fighting Crime in Russia

To Russia's staggering burdens add the dilemma created by the unbelievable growth of crime in the political and economic space formerly contained by state power and planning. To live with this beast is to succumb to a pervasive lawlessness, beyond anything known in the West, that terrorizes the citizenry and business and robs them of security and essential order. But to fight it in the manner that President Boris Yeltsin now proposes is to gamble with the very liberties that Russians overturned communism to achieve.

Mr. Yeltsin would permit 30-day police detentions, sanction warrantless searches and use of the fruits in court, and establish regions of "special control" by police. Police "excesses" are deemed possible but manageable and in any case necessary to combat a "mafia" that in organization, sophistication and brazenness already overwhelms an inadequate police. Mr. Yeltsin seems to feel that popular outrage and helplessness have reached critical mass in a country that culturally is only loosely bound to democracy and "yearns for the iron hand." This is the best explanation of how he concludes that Russians, despite their memory of Stalin, would permit revival of a Stalinist police.

This is a disturbing stand for someone whose appeal to and support by democrats brought him to power in 1991. By the method of his reversal, moreover, he invites, not for the first time, charges of dictatorship. Once again he proposes to make crucial changes alone, by presidential decree. He does so although this time the Parliament was elected under a legitimate post-Soviet constitution and even though the constitutional court that is supposed to rule on whether he has such powers has not yet been established. The only encouraging note is that a good many Russians in public life realize the high stakes and are prepared to battle for them.

It is easy for Americans to sit in a generally prosperous and relatively law-abiding country and to bid others, who are in extreme duress, to be faithful to the Bill of Rights. But surely Russia doesn't need the police of the past. It needs a modern police: trained, equipped, honest, accountable, enforcing up-to-date law, internationally connected, supported by society. Americans will have the greatest respect for Russians who can balance the pressures generated by a tidal crime wave against the founding principles of their frail democracy.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

Stop Bashing the Bank

It is a pity that in so many developing nations, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund are regarded with as much enthusiasm as an earthquake. How fashionable and convenient it has become to blame a nation's shortcomings—not just economic, but social and political—on these multilateral institutions. The Bank and the IMF are seen as meddling busybodies dictating disastrous economic policies with a sinister agenda to impoverish the Third World.

In a remarkably candid admission this week, the Bank says that its lending policies on infrastructure may indeed have been flawed. The latest edition of its World Development Report lambasts developing nations for squandering much of the \$200 billion spent each year on lavish public works projects, and suggests that radical policy changes are needed to cut waste. The price of this waste—in terms of foregone economic growth and lost opportunities for poverty reduction and environmental improvement—is high and unacceptable, said the Bank's president, Lewis Preston.

This admission is music to the ears of the Bank's many detractors. Its long-held belief that subsidies on electricity, food and transport should be scrapped and that user-fees be levied is seen as a shining example of its "anti-poor" stance. But this is nonsense.

The introduction of user-fees for essential services has a much broader objective. The Bank estimates that if users of electricity, water and railroads in developing nations paid their full cost, governments would collect a further \$123 billion a year

in revenues. And making such projects more efficient could save \$55 billion a year. This debate surfaces at a time when developing countries have embraced free markets. There is the belated recognition that state control over infrastructure (and the overall economy) stifles growth. The buzz word now is privatization, attracting foreign capital and improving efficiency. For countries that have pursued disastrous economic policies for years, reforms will be slow and painful. But blaming the World Bank doesn't help.

—Business Times (Singapore)

Pyeongyang's 'Realistic' Offer

I went [to North Korea] in my capacity as director of a Carnegie Endowment program on arms control and nonproliferation in East Asia. The North Koreans have been talking about negotiating with the United States a package solution to the nuclear problem. The North Korean proposal was clear concerning their willingness to return to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and submit to full inspection of their declared nuclear facilities in return for diplomatic recognition and an end to the economic embargo imposed since the Korean War. I believe their offer is serious and specific and offers a realistic way to prevent a further accumulation of plutonium with a potential military application. The pursuit of sanctions and other pressure on North Korea will only lead to countermeasures and would prove counterproductive at the very time when we now have evidence of a willingness to negotiate seriously.

—Selig Harrison, quoted in The Washington Post

Big Words, Small Deeds Suit the American Mood

By Charles Gati

WASHINGTON—There is less mystery about U.S. foreign policy than is commonly thought. It is inspired by the mentality of an odd couple, Woodrow Wilson and Herbert Hoover. The Clinton administration has fused Wilson's internationalist idealism with Hoover's America First isolationism.

The resulting minimalist blend echoes America's past as much as it reflects Americans' need to feel good without cost or sacrifice. Compassionate words about human rights appeal to a generous streak in Americans, while deeds that put profit at home ahead of human rights abroad appeal to a sense of sound business practice.

Combining big words with small deeds is also an ingenious dilatory response to post-Cold War uncertainties.

Take the administration's substitute for containment: the theory of "enlargement." Its goal is to augment the number of democracies in the world. But that goal has yet to translate into policy: all we have so far are words of good intentions.

The gap between aspiration and commitment was acknowledged recently by Anthony Lake, the national security adviser: "When I wake up every morning and look at the headlines and the stories and the images on television of these conflicts," he said, "I want to work to end every conflict. I want to work to save every child out there, and I know the president does, and I know the American people do. But neither we nor the international community have the resources or the mandate to do so."

Claiming poverty and scared of quagmire, we Americans are fearful of doing too much but undaunted by the consequences of doing too little.

The recent presidential directive on UN peacekeeping is so burdened by conditions that it may be construed as a virtual renunciation of even multilateral military

involvement. In any case, deferring to the United Nations can serve to obscure Americans' own unwillingness to act.

Still, minimalism differs from the asserive isolationism of the 1920s and '30s. Americans no longer argue against the principle of U.S. participation, only against supposedly excessive commitments. Instead of stressing the indivisibility of national sovereignty, a cornerstone of isolationist thought, they emphasize the importance of international cooperation. Instead of going it alone, they seek to build consensus.

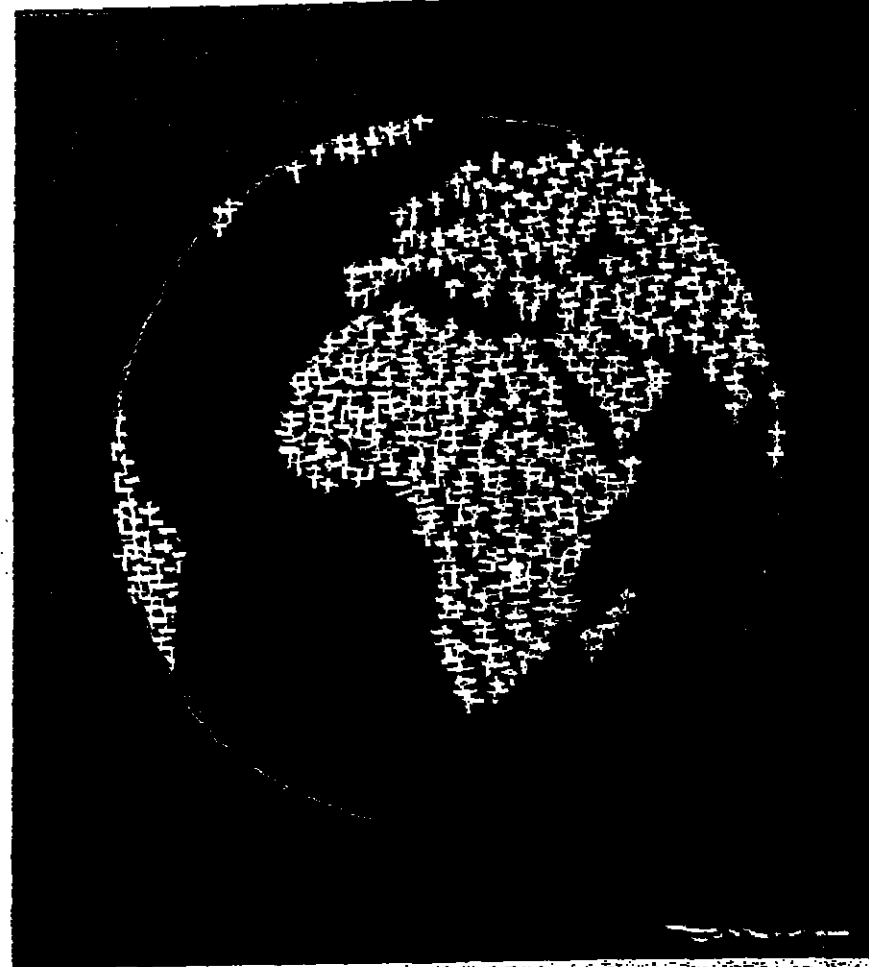
Validating as well as reinforcing such a foreign policy mix are the formative experiences of the generation now in charge. Whatever else President Bill Clinton may have learned in the 1980s as a leading member of the centrist Democratic Leadership Council, his early foreign policy experience was Vietnam.

His minimalist mentor, Senator J. William Fulbright of Arkansas, was by then a vocal critic of overextension—"arrogance"—of American power. And Mr. Clinton's first major encounter with policy was the 1977 presidential campaign, which featured Senator George McGovern's call on America to come home.

Voters carried a similar message in 1992. While some of us backing the Clinton-Gore ticket may have hoped for an activist foreign policy, we understood that changing America rather than shaping the world had to be Mr. Clinton's priority.

Two years later, most Americans see no clear danger and therefore no need for sustained engagement. Foreign policy and national security are rated as a source of concern by only 3 percent of the public. Congress would no more want to see U.S. planes bomb Serbian positions in Bosnia than it would finance a generous aid program for Ukraine.

And even if the president were to propose the expansion of NATO to include deserving states of Central Europe, thereby giving content to his notion of



"democratic enlargement," the Senate would almost certainly balk.

Like his predecessors, President Clinton could embrace unpopular positions. After all, the American people initially did not support the Marshall Plan in the 1940s, the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe in the 1980s or the Gulf War in the 1990s. And they had tired of both the Korean War and the Vietnam War long before Washington was ready to quit.

Mr. Clinton would have to base his claim to leadership not on the Soviet threat but on the valid if less ominous case of economic necessity. He would have to explain that only in a stable world could America continue to prosper,

and that the price of stability is the judicious exercise of power. He would have to believe, and make his constituents believe, that attending to small problems now might well obviate the need to confront large problems later.

Calculating the political cost, he is unlikely to take the initiative. The best policy mix of big words and small deeds suits him and serves him well. What to say, the president has captured the mood of America.

The writer recently left the U.S. State Department's policy planning staff and is now a member of a global money-management firm. He contributed this column to The Washington Post.

In Asia and Elsewhere, Smaller Will Be the Better Way to Govern

By George Yeo

The writer is Singapore's minister for information and the arts.

SINGAPORE—Economically, the world is breaking up from empires and big nation-states to small states, provinces and city-regions. Small states, each with a population of less than 10 million, make up two-thirds of the members of the United Nations.

Increasingly, it is at the level of city-regions that competition for human talent and investments takes place. This is not to say that the nation-state is no longer important or that it will disappear. However, its power to tax and redistribute wealth is weakening by the day. Never in history have the factors of economic production been so mobile.

In an age of city-regions, Singapore's experience as a city-state becomes useful to others. Indeed, we are somewhat embarrassed by the sudden interest in Singapore by big nations such as China and India and by distant places like South Africa, Kazakhstan and the new Palestinian state. Their interest reflects the increasing fragmentation of the world into city-regions, each of a size and scale comparable to that of Singapore and its 3 million people.

China, for example, is now divided administratively into city-regions, each of about 2 million to 10 million people. These city-regions have considerable autonomy. Each must solve problems of urban planning, housing, transportation, road congestion, educa-

tion and policing while attracting investments and creating jobs.

Singapore has become a model for them to study, not only our successes but our mistakes. As an independent city-state, Singapore has advantages over city-regions that are parts of nation-states.

The greatest advantage is our ability to control the movement of people into Singapore. Without this, Singapore would be like many other fast-growing cities in the Third World, with high crime rates, traffic congestion, slums, prostitution, drug addiction and severe pollution.

Instead of indiscriminate urban drift, we select migrants based on talent, income and other criteria. In the last two years, for every two babies born in Singapore, we imported one migrant.

Over the next few decades, urbanization on an unprecedented scale will take place all over Asia, involving more than 2 billion people. The ability of local governments to cope with this surge will decide which city-regions succeed.

All over the world, institutions that evolved in response to the needs of an earlier period of industrialization are no longer adequate. Smaller, more responsive units of organization are required. A pattern of competition and cooperation among city-regions will ap-

pear, not unlike the pattern in Europe before the age of nation-states, with international organizations like the old Hanseatic League providing loose coordination.

In this new world, a new balance between rights and duties, independence and interdependence, competition and cooperation will have to be found. The ideas of democracy and socialism will have to be reinterpreted.

East Asia will make a major contribution to this reinterpretation, not because East Asians are wiser but because it is in East Asia where old institutions have been most completely destroyed over the last few hundred years.

Almost 150 years of war and revolution have brought untold suffering to the region. Yet precisely because the destruction has been so complete, reconstruction has been made much easier.

With the exception of Japan, the countries of East Asia are in a relatively youthful phase of development. Institutions are still flexible. A can-do spirit, sometimes bordering on foolhardiness, fills the air.

The disorder and confusion in East Asia today are those of organic growth, reminiscent of the disorder and confusion in the United States in the 19th century. It is in East Asia where radically

new institutional arrangements are being tried and where new forms of democracy and socialism are evolving.

Western liberals often sneer when East Asians talk about Asian forms of democracy. They forget that Western democracy itself evolved over many centuries and took many different forms.

Western democracy today faces serious problems. Once property and education criteria are removed, and the vote becomes universal, democracy without group solidarity can become a game where wealth is redistributed from the rich to the poor and from the disorganized many to the organized few.

The temptation to borrow from future generations who have no votes is always strong. No democracy can function well without strong moral underpinnings supported by the entire community. Democracies which see only rights without obligations eventually destroy themselves.

To work well, democracy should get smaller, not bigger. In fact, this is the way democracy is gradually evolving in China. Over the last 15 years, power has been steadily devolved to provinces and city-regions. Limited election of local governments has become established. This important development is often missed by Western observers.

Treatment of minorities is another aspect of an evolving East Asian democracy that bears watching. In a winner-take-all, one-man-one-vote situation, minorities must revolt against a dominant majority. Other ways must be found to ensure fair minority representation.

Singapore created Group Representation Constituencies, which forced all major political parties to field a multiracial slate of candidates in parliamentary elections. In Indonesia, Pancasila democracy consciously plays down Javanese dominance. In the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, considerable importance is given to consensus-building.

I am not saying that Asian forms of democracy are superior, only that they are evolving in ways more suited to East Asia's histories and cultures.

Socialism, too, is evolving in an interesting way in Asia. Consider the case of Singapore. Is it social-

ist? In many ways, yes, especially in its enormous priority of housing, health and education. But Singapore's socialism is not socialist supply-side, and structured to increase production rather than consumption.

Welfare policies in Japan and the newly industrialized economies of East Asia do not result in the same waste and overconsumption as the West, partly because the region learned from the mistakes made in developed countries, and partly because its traditions are different. The poor and the sick are well helped but in ways that require from them a sense of gratitude and a commitment to help themselves. In Singapore, we deliberately work our welfare policies through the family. The objective is to strengthen the family net, not weaken it.

Just as democracy must become smaller, socialism must also get smaller. Socialism will never die, because it springs from the nature of man as a social animal. For many East Asian societies, it is not only the family that is socialist, it is the extended family and sometimes the entire clan.

Big business groups in Northeast Asia—Japanese zaibatsu and South Korean chaebol—have always practiced socialism within the corporation. Socialism works when it strengthens group responsibility. It is dysfunctional when it leads to individual responsibility. Singapore has avoided Western social security systems that are not unlike what used to be the unbreakable communal rice bowls in Maoist China. They encourage the "buffet syndrome," in which users pay their dues and take all they can.

In East Asia today, institutions are still plastic. Major experiments in democracy and socialism are being conducted. Some will succeed, others will fail. Western influence had not affected every facet of life in Asia. The enormous transformation wrought not have been possible. In the same way, the rise of industrial Asia will eventually have far-reaching effects on the rest of the world, including the West.

This comment was adapted by the International Herald Tribune from a speech Thursday at a Singapore conference on the rise of industrial Asia.

Upholding Old American Principle

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK—In Washington, some members of Congress have decided to remain faithful to themselves, their concept of what America means and their special constituency. They bring fresh air to America.

For no political gain and at some risk, they have chosen to be constant to the hounded and battered constituency they selected for themselves—the prisoners in the torture cells of China and Tibet and all the other political and religious victims of Beijing.

At first there were four Democratic members of Congress. They introduced legislation to override President Bill Clinton's own personal decision. That, of course, was to renege on his promise to use tariff pressure on Beijing to ease repression of dissidents, priests and workers.

Then, within hours, 40 more members, both parties, signed up, and the list grows. They know they are taking on the power of the presidency, party politics and the rich and very tough China lobby.

Under the legislation, America would remove the low tariff privileges for all products of China's most varied and strongest economic conglomerate—the army. Through scores of dummy corporations, the Chinese army uses soldiers, "volunteers" and particularly low-cost labor to make and export products ranging from toys to assault rifles.

The legislation would also remove low-tariff rates from specified products of state-owned enterprises—among them plastics, wood articles, footwear, apparel.

All told, the tariff increases would affect the costs of only \$5 billion of China's \$40 billion

exports to the United States.

Still, and whether they succeed or not, these politicians are opening windows to some refreshing reminders of American idealism.

We need it. Not only has Mr. Clinton broken his human rights promises on China, but Jimmy Carter, strong for human rights during his presidency, astonishingly soils his mission to North Korea by some of the warmest praise of a dictator since the American adoration of Uncle Joe Stalin. Has he changed?

Beijing has not, not at all. So Mr. Clinton's surrender to the Chinese government was notice that the administration was canceling human rights as an effective part of American policy.

Now members of Congress are crying stop—the United States must return to human rights as one instrument and goal of policy.

The human rights concept simply is that liberty is not just the struggle of those who do not have it but also of those who live within its grace. It was a reason why America's name was blessed abroad the world.

On his human rights record, Mr. Clinton encourages what the country needs least: cynicism. He was elected because enough Americans saw him as an open-hearted democratic idealist, the antithesis of life as a bottom line.

So one message of the legislation is particularly important. The politicians are saying that cynicism need not be the country's soul-destroying destiny. Fresh air, lovely.

On economics, the sponsors of the legislation open other windows by dissecting the fraudulent argument that the United States cannot afford a human rights policy in China.

China, they point out, racks up a \$31 billion sales advantage over the United States. The Communists did not accomplish that through brilliant new managerial methods but through imposed low wages and banning of unions. Working conditions are so bad that police are busy putting down strikes. How many workers have been killed?

Low wages in China may improve the balance sheet of some U.S. companies, relatively few. But tens of thousands of American workers stand to lose their jobs. They are unable to compete with Chinese wages and hours—thank God.

Written with respect, the names of the original sponsors of the legislation are: in the Senate, George Mitchell, the majority leader; and in the House, the majority leader, Richard A. Gephardt; David E. Bonior, the majority whip, and Nancy Pelosi of San Francisco, a strong, steady leader for human rights.

In Congress or out, the human rights movement does not ask America to dispatch arms or armies but to use economics and diplomacy to pressure dictators into allowing some elemental civil decency.

The sponsors of the legislation are putting a question to Americans: If America cannot do that much for the rights of humans, then what are we, to the world and ourselves?

The New York Times

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OPINION

Somewhere Between Rome and Venice

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — From the Caribbean to Korea, the gales of crisis are gusting, forcing America again to choose. Will it be Rome, or Venice, or a bit of both?

Any new republic, wrote Machiavelli, must decide whether to expand its dominion by power, like Rome, or to be like Venice, located "in some strong place" that protects it as it goes about its business, which for Venice was business. During America's first century, broad oceans and placid neighbors enabled it to be Venetian, in a strong place, practicing commerce.

Even then there was an itch to be Roman, too — but with a difference. America would seek, in Thomas Jefferson's words, "an empire of liberty," but without becoming imperial. It would expand its way by the sparkling example of its institutions, and by what the political scientist Gary Schmidt calls Jefferson's "strategy of peaceful coercion." It would use its commercial power to punish disrespect for natural rights.

War, said Jefferson, was "not the best engine for us to resort to" because Americans had a better one "in our commerce." Thus would America refute Frederick the Great's dictum that diplomacy without armaments is like music without instruments. Using economic power, the United States would

pursue Roman potency with Venetian means.

Britain, warring with France, would not respect the rights of neutral shipping? Jefferson would use an embargo to make it in Britain's "interest ... to do what is just."

It was not a success. The embargo stirred commercial New England to talk of secession — a threat duly noted in Dixie — and did not prevent war.

The world has turned over often since then, and still America seeks new ways of tutoring the wayward world. Regarding Haiti, the Clinton administration has declared the restoration of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide a "vital" U.S. interest, for no better reason than that Haiti is nearby and badly abused by its government.

This policy, so far, is Jeffersonian. It is couched solely in terms of rights and wrongs, and relies on commercial severities. However, the policy may become mildly Roman. There may be a military invasion, if being Venetian with commercial sanctions does not suffice.

North Korea is a tougher nut to crack. The Venetian approach assumes that America's adversaries aspire to be like it, prospering through commerce. If that were their aspiration, they would already be like America,

because they share its bourgeois values. But the utter utility of U.S. diplomacy backed only by commercial threats suggests that the North Korean regime remains unaware of any affinity with the United States.

There is a vital national interest at stake here. If North Korea demonstrates the impotence of restraints on nuclear proliferation, in 15 years there could be 15 more nations with nuclear weapons backing their hatreds. Such is the progress of military technology over the centuries, from an innovation along a river in Central Asia to a reactor on the Korean Peninsula.

In his new "A History of Modern Warfare," John Keegan says that military historians recognize that "the banks of the Oxus are to warfare what Westminster is to parliamentarianism, or democracy or the bastille to revolutions." It was on or near the Oxus River separating Central Asia from Persia and the Middle East that man first learned to turn horses into instruments of war.

This development shaped military power and notions of martial ethics and valor — until a second great development, gunpowder. That began the equalization process. In the age of gunpowder, the nature of military matériel mattered

more than the nature of military personnel.

Nuclear weapons have pushed this transformation to the point at which North Korea can be a crisis for the United States in its most Roman stance, Roman, that is, in this sense: The United States is attempting to change the behavior of a nation halfway around the world, in order to shape the future all over the world. Call the objective Pax Americana.

Well, perhaps not exactly pax. The aim is a world of merely gunpowder wars — wars without the worst weapons. In which regard, it is well to remember, as Mr. Keegan does, that since Aug. 9, 1945, nuclear weapons have killed no one. "The 50,000,000 who have died in war since that date have, for the most part, been killed by cheap, mass-produced weapons and small-caliber ammunition, costing little more than the transistor radios and dry-cell batteries that have flooded the world in the same period."

The calculations confronting the Clinton administration are excruciatingly precise because North Korea, which says that economic sanctions are acts of war, not alternatives to it, has so much gunpowder and so little inclination to act like Americans in response to America.

Washington Post Writers Group

The Red Army's D-Day, June 22, 1944

By John Erickson

EDINBURGH — For the Russians in World War II the waiting for the opening of the second front, the Allies' cross-Channel attack — D-Day — seemed endless, to some even futile, given previous disappointments. But the Tehran Conference at the end of 1943 won Stalin what he had long wanted, a firm commitment for an attack in 1944 with no further "ifs" or "buts."

In May 1944, the Soviet command, already made aware of "R date" (Operation Overlord), selected June 15-20 to launch a massive Soviet offensive, aimed this time at the German Army Group

and (and genuine) traffic moving steadily "southward."

In planning the Soviet offensive, the Soviet General Staff had reckoned the critical factor to be the state and availability of German reserves. An opening round on June 10 loosed 41 divisions, 800 tanks and 10,000 guns against the Finns, planning reserves in the north. Anticipating a Soviet offensive against Army Groups North and South Ukraine, the German command directed vital armored reserves from the center to these army groups where the storm was expected to break. It was believed that Army Group Center, now stripped of more than three-quarters of its armor, would pass a relatively quiet summer.

Field Marshal Ernst Busch, in command of Army Group Center, was by no means wholly deceived by the Soviets' ruses, noting the arrival of fresh divisions from the Crimea. But Hitler's conviction that Stalin would drive toward the Romanian oil fields, so valuable to Germany, and strike deeper into the Balkans, if only to preempt his Anglo-American allies, plus the concentration of Soviet forces in the Ukraine and the Crimea, precluded serious consideration of a massive Soviet attack at the center.

On the morning of June 22, 1944, at 0400 hours, three years to the day (almost to the hour) of the stunning German attack in 1941, Operation Barbarossa, Romania was a prime Soviet objective. Soviet and American naval planners busily "studied" a landing on the Romanian coast, as the Soviet command reinforced and regrouped four fronts (the 1st Baltic and 1st, 2d and 3d Byelorussian), secretly moving half a million men, five rifle armies plus tanks, guns and mortars.

Further to mislead the Germans, Soviet tank armies remained visibly deployed in the southwest, in the Ukraine, even as Soviet rail movement shifted armor northward, concealed by heavy simulat-

ed (and genuine) traffic moving steadily "southward."

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1,355 self-propelled guns, 24,000 guns and mortars, four "air armies" with 5,327 aircraft, plus a further 700 heavy bombers of Long-Range Aviation. Owing to a time differential from north to south, a matter of mere hours but of great significance, the Soviet offensive was staggered, with 1st Baltic Front leading off in the north, followed by 3d Byelorussian and extending to 2d and 1st Byelorussian Fronts. The effect was to mislead the German command as to the development of Soviet operations, lending credence to the view that only limited "holding attacks" were involved.

Within 24 hours Field Marshal Busch faced the first of a series of critical situations as the Red Army began one by one to pull down the pillars of the German Army Group. By June 25, Soviet pincers had closed on Vitebsk, engulfing Colonel General Reinhardt's Third Panzer Army. Marshal Alexander Vasilevski signaled: "We have information that the fascist command has twice sought Hitler's permission to withdraw from the Vitebsk 'bag' ... but it is not Hitler but we who must decide the fate of this concentration of troops." The German garrison in Vitebsk finally surrendered, leaving 20,000 dead. The 8,000 who had fought their way out were wiped out almost to a man.

The moment of decision for Army Group Center came on the morning of June 24, 1944. As Third Panzer was being dragged to its doom in the north, 2d Byelorussian Front opened an attack on the German 4th Army on June 23. The next day Marshal Konstantin Rokossovski finally unleashed his powerful 1st Byelorussian Front to smash in the German 9th Army. Now unmistakably the entire Army Group Center was under massive, sustained, relentless assault. A hurried, remarkably indecisive battle conference between Field Marshal Busch and Kurt Zeitzler, chief of the general staff, in Minsk, focused on the situation at Vitebsk and a request for reinforcements. All that Hitler would authorize was the movement of two Panzer divisions. Army Group Center was caught in a situation rapidly becoming desperate, drenched with Russian fire, denied any degree of flexibility and bereft of reinforcement.

On July 2 all hope of extricating the encircled 4th and 9th Armies was extinguished. The German defensive system on the central sector of the Eastern Front had cracked wide open, obliterating 25 to 28 divisions with the loss of 300,000 men. The Red Army had achieved its greatest single success of the war, visiting on the German Army a catastrophe eclipsing even that of Stalingrad, quite as decisive as the fighting on the Western Front.

The writer is director of defense studies at the University of Edinburgh and author of a two-volume history of the Soviet-German war. He contributed this account to the International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Remember the Russians

Our Russian allies were not invited to the D-Day ceremonies and were barely mentioned. The crucial part played by the Red Army in the defeat of the Nazi-Fascist war machine was forgotten. Without the Russian victories at Stalingrad in 1942, in the gigantic battle at Kursk-Belgorod in 1943, the string of victories in the Ukraine in the winter and spring of 1944, followed by the

colossal defeat of the Wehrmacht in Byelorussia in June and July 1944, millions more Allied soldiers surely would have died in liberating Europe.

The Red Army offensive tore the German central front asunder. This contributed to the relatively swift liberation of France, and alleviated Allied losses in the march to the Rhine. I remember this Russian advance most vividly as it saved my life. The Soviet contribution to the Allies' suc-

cess in the liberation of Europe from Nazi tyranny should have been acknowledged.

ALEXANDRE BLUMSTEIN, Chelmsford, Massachusetts.

By not inviting the Russians to the D-Day commemorations, the West committed a great diplomatic blunder and ignored history. Success in breaching Hitler's Atlantic Wall would surely have been impossible if the Soviets had not pinned down the great bulk — qualitatively the best — of Hitler's armies in the East.

There is another important reason the Russians should have been invited. Having shed communism, and with their great-power status, the Russians of today are in desperate need not only of material aid but of respect and recognition from the West — in this case, respect for their wartime valor and recognition of their vital part in the defeat of Nazism. It is a shame the opportunity for such a vital and timely gesture was allowed to pass.

MAHMOOD ELAHI, Ottawa.

BOOKS

THE CHAMBER

By John Grisham. 486 pages. \$24.95. Doubleday.

Reviewed by Carolyn See

JOHN Grisham's new novel, "The Chamber," is a lot like his last, "The Firm," and "The Pelican Brief." Sonorous, calm, full of booming, echoing prose. Don't think about "suspense." "The Chamber" has as much suspense as my grand-mother's recipe. But I don't think Grisham's books are supposed to have suspense. These artifacts are Valium-in-prose: The stressed-out businessman can carry one of these things onto an airplane, open it up and, no matter how badly the meet-

ings went today or whether the plane threatens to shake itself out of the sky, here is this Grisham World, totally hypnotic, where every character talks alike, regardless of his/her age, education, region of origin or station in life, and scenes unfold and unfold and you don't stop reading, and you don't even want to.

The plot of "The Chamber" is this: Back in 1967 three members of the Ku Klux Klan decide to blow up the office of a liberal Jewish lawyer in Greenville, Mississippi. The bombing doesn't go off as planned. The lawyer's two sons are blown to smithereens; the lawyer is hideously injured and kills himself. That's it for that family.

The focus here is on the three Klan members. One, Jeremiah Dogan, has the money to finance these bombing operations. The second, Sam Cayhall, drives the car, and the third, a sociopath named Rolfe Wedge, deals with the explosives. When the bomb doesn't go off, Cayhall gets injured in the explosion, is arrested, tried twice for murder and acquitted twice by a jury of his "peers," i.e., white trash.

Then years go by! In the '80s Cayhall is tried again, and because of a change in the climate of the times is convicted and put on death row. Dogan, the money man, under threats from the IRS, testifies against him. Wedge, still on the loose, threatens to blow up everybody if his name is mentioned.

Flash forward another decade and a half. Up in Chicago at a flossy Chicago law firm, an idealistic young attorney named Adam Hall presses hard to take on what's left of the Cayhall case, since it looks as if Sam Cayhall has finally run out

of luck. Hall is, of course, Sam's long-lost grandson. Hall's own father, Eddie, has been another casualty in this war of hate: Eddie was ashamed of Sam, so distraught about the results of that third trial that he killed himself.

Now, in an effort to come to terms with all the secrets in his unfortunate life, Adam goes to Mississippi to see if he can avert the execution of his grandfather. The pages just turn and turn and turn. Everyone "mumbles" instead of "saying" things. Everyone "enjoys himself immensely" or "thoroughly enjoys himself."

Scenes get set up and then knocked down. The personnel manager of the law firm wants to get Adam fired. But hey! I'm not complaining! I'm not going to "confront" this author or "torment" him! I read him "16 hours a day" until I got finished, and I "enjoyed myself immensely!"

Carolyn See's reviews appear regularly in The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

THE CHAMBER, by John Grisham

1 THE CHAMBER, by John Grisham

2 THE CELESTINE PROPHET, by James Redfield

3 INCA GOLD, by Clive Cussler

4 OH, THE PLACES YOU'LL GO, by Dr. Seuss

5 REMEMBER ME, by Mary Higgins Clark

6 THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY, by Robert James Waller

7 THE ALIENIST, by Caleb Carr

8 NIGHT PREY, by John Sandford

9 IF FOR KILLER, by Stephen King

10 PRINCE CHARMING, by Michael Chabon

11 ALL GOOD THINGS, by Michael Friedman

12 MISTRESS, by Amanda Quick

13 WALKING SHADOW, by Robert B. Parker

14 THE FIRST OF GOD, by Fredrick Forsyth

15 TURNER VISION, by Sam Parnes

NONFICTION

1 THE LAST DAYS OF THE AMERICAN WEST, by Timothy E. Baskin

2 D-DAY, JUNE 6, 1944, by Stephen E. Ambrose

3 STANDING FIRM, by Dan Quayle

4 THE BOOK OF VIRTUES, by William J. Bennett

5 MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL, by John Berendt

6 BEYOND PEACE, by Richard Nixon

7 REBA: My Story, by Reba McEntire with Tom Carter

8 THE HALDEMAN DIARIES, by H. R. Haldeman

9 SAVED BY THE LIGHT, by Doreen Brinkley with Paul Peters

10 HOW WE DIE, by Sherwin B. Nuland

11 OLD SONGS IN A NEW CAPE, by Robert James Waller

12 LIFE OF THE PARTY, by Christopher Orr

13 SOUL MATES, by Thomas Moore

14 WOMEN WHO RUN WITH THE WOLVES, by Clarissa Pinkola Estés

15 ZLATAN'S DIARY, by Zlatan Ibrahimovic

ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

1 IN THE KITCHEN WITH ROSIE, by Rosie Daley

2 MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray

3 MAGIC EYE II, by N. E. Thing Entertainers

4 MAGIC EYE, by N. E. Thing Entertainers

PRIVATE ROOM - MUSIC - FULL CATERING

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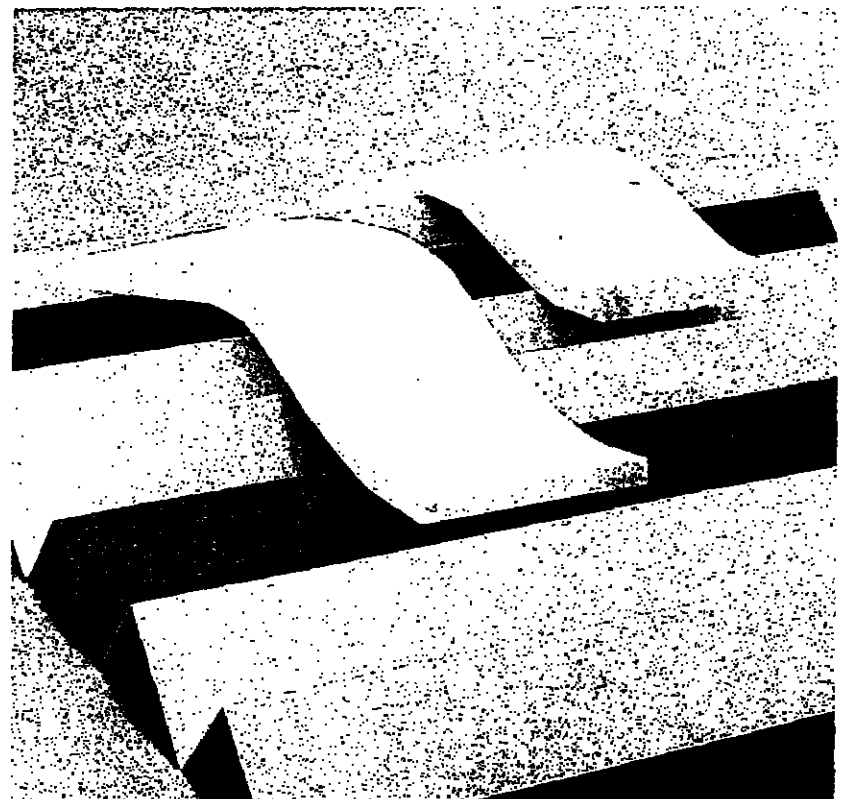
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Tokyo, Upholding Taboo, Corrects Hata Over Bomb

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Backtracking from an embarrassing slip of the tongue by Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata, the Japanese government tried Tuesday to argue that while it may be one of the world's technological superpowers, its legions of physicists and engineers have no idea how to build an atomic bomb.

Mr. Hata had said that "it is certainly the case that Japan has the capability to possess nuclear weapons, but has not made them." The comment violated one of Japan's strongest nuclear taboos, talking about a national nuclear capability. But it was in accord with the views of most outside experts. His comments last week were prompted by questioning during parliamentary debate on the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which is up for renewal next year.

On Tuesday, the Foreign Ministry released a statement: "It is true that Japan has highly advanced technology for the peaceful use of nuclear energy. However, mere possession of high-level nuclear technology and scientific technology does not signify the capability of producing nuclear weapons. Japan does not have any expertise or experience in producing nuclear weapons. This means that Japan does not have the capability to produce them."



South Korean tourists peering through telescopes at North Korean territory from a sightseeing point along the Demilitarized Zone.

Kim Regime Is Urged By U.S. to Confirm Assurances to Carter

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Despite warnings over former President Jimmy Carter's talks in North Korea, the Clinton administration is trying to build on his efforts by proposing a new round of high-level talks.

In a letter sent Monday, Robert L. Gallucci, assistant secretary of state and policy coordinator on North Korea, asked the North Koreans to confirm that they were willing to freeze their nuclear program, as Mr. Carter reported. Mr. Carter had meetings last week in Pyongyang with President Kim Il Sung.

If the North Koreans confirm their willingness to impose a freeze, the letter said, talks should be held promptly, senior administration officials said.

Though they have yet to respond to the letter, the North Koreans announced Tuesday that they were extending the visas of the international monitors in North Korea. This action followed President Kim's promise to Mr. Carter that he would not expel the United Nations monitors, sent to North Korea by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

In proposing that talks be held soon, the administration is trying to get an early gauge of the North's intentions and prevent Pyongyang from engaging in delaying tactics.

"We have followed up President Carter's statements to me and letter of understanding with a communication to the North Koreans," President Bill Clinton told reporters Tuesday.

"And we expect and hope to hear back within a couple of days about whether President Carter's understanding of what they said is correct."

Mr. Gallucci has flown to Europe with Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher and is planning to go to Vienna to meet with officials at the atomic energy agency.

A Clinton administration official said that there were no immediate plans for Mr. Gallucci to meet with the North Korean ambassador to the agency, but another official said

that such a meeting could not be ruled out.

Senator John S. McCain 3d, Republican of Arizona, who has been critical of the administration, said he supported Washington's efforts to explore the possible openings from the Carter diplomacy.

The real issue is what stance the Americans and North Koreans will take if and when they begin high-level talks.

U.S. Conditions for Freeze
The Clinton administration has three major requirements for a freeze: The North Koreans must not reprocess spent plutonium removed recently from an experimental reactor; they must not reprocess the reactor and they must permit international inspectors to maintain safeguards against nuclear proliferation. The Associated Press reported. The freeze would begin once the new talks were opened.

Dropped as a condition for the talks was a requirement that North Korea permit the International Atomic Energy Agency to look for evidence that plutonium drawn from the reactor in 1989 was used to make one or more atomic bombs.

However, the United States would raise the subject once the talks were begun, administration officials said Tuesday.

In the meantime, Madeleine K. Albright, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, will keep talking to other diplomats there about a U.S. resolution to impose sanctions on North Korea for denying access to pre-1989 evidence to agency inspectors.

"We are still working on a consensus for further action," said David Johnson, a State Department spokesman.

High-level talks were held last year with North Korea. Another meeting would give the isolated Communist government instant prestige and also an opportunity to seek formal relations with the United States and economic assistance.

Earlier this month the Clinton administration declared it was withdrawing its offer to hold talks because North Korea was not cooperating with international inspectors.

BRIDES: A Bustling Marriage Trade in Hyderabad

Continued from Page 1

begun supplying their young girls to organized bridal parties.

"Even cycle rickshaw drivers ask for 10,000 rupees down — more than an entire year's salary," said Sultan Jahan Baqari, who heads the Mahila Welfare Society of Andhra Pradesh state. That amount is about \$330.

For many years, the bride business flourished in the serpentine streets of the Old City, invisible to the outside world. But three years ago the practice was exposed when a flight attendant discovered a frail 12-year-old girl named Ameena crying on an airliner bound for the Middle East. Ameena told the flight attendant that her father had forced her to marry the poorly 60-year-old Saudi Arabian sitting next to her. The attendant reported it and the case made headlines.

Since then, Indian government officials have tightened emigration checks at international airports, and private social organizations have begun more than a dozen programs to educate and train poor Muslim girls in the Old City, hoping to give them financial alternatives to forced marriages. But social workers and government officials have discovered that the problem is far more difficult to curb than they anticipated.

"They accuse me of playing with their girls' lives," said Baqari, whose women's aid society opened one of the first voca-

tional training programs in the old quarter. "They say I'm standing in the way of prosperity and a good life."

No one is more bitter than Ameena's father, Badruddin, about 50, who earns less than a dollar a day driving an auto rickshaw and has eight children. When Ameena was rescued, the government put her in a foster home and threatened to jail her parents. The flight attendant "ruined an otherwise perfect and successful marriage," he said. "She knows nothing about us, our family, our laws. But she spoiled my daughter's chances for a good life."

Hyderabad's ties with the Middle East date back centuries to when its rulers recruited horsemen and soldiers of the Gulf kingdoms for their armies. During the oil and gas boom of the early 1970s, Arabs took their brides to the Middle East and often found jobs for their relatives. At the same time, thousands of Indians and Pakistanis began flocking to the Middle East in search of a better life.

Today the strip known as Barkhas, the Urdu derivative of barracks, is best known as the center of the bride trade in Old Hyderabad. Middlemen working out of back rooms of shops that line the main road through Barkhas comb surrounding slums, getting to know families that have fallen on especially hard times and have young girls.

The middlemen assemble photograph albums of girls — many as young as 13 — that they show to the steady stream of bride-seekers. The customers are taken to the chosen girl's house and a deal is cut, usually giving the middleman 50 percent of the price. The wedding frequently occurs within a day or two.

While some of the men whisk their brides back to the Middle East, increasingly many take the girls to nearby hotels for a few days of sex and then abandon them.

Because Islam allows a man to have more than one wife, many Muslims, such as the man from Sharjah in the United Arab Emirates who married Nasreen, return to the Old City several times to find new brides.

In many cases local Muslim religious boards, which must approve all Muslim marriages, are accomplices in the unions, particularly those involving girls as young as 12 or 13. Although Indian law prohibits child marriages, young Muslim girls usually appear before the boards wearing the robes and veils required of Muslim women in this conservative community any time they leave their homes.

"Few people have birth certificates," said Mr. Majeed of the Islamic financial organization. "The father says the girl is 21. The girl is behind a veil. There's no foolproof method to check the veracity of the age."

COLONY: Patten Is Firm

Continued from Page 1

scribed Tuesday as good prospects for progress in talks on the transfer of military base lands, international treaty obligations and other details of the 1997 handover.

While welcoming progress in the talks, several of Mr. Patten's traditional supporters in the electoral reform debate have begun to question Britain's commitment to other issues. Now that Britain has proven its determination to promote democracy in its last major colony, Mr. Patten's critics believe he is less committed to efforts to bolster human rights that have more resonance in local terms than in the international arena.

Legislators say that much-needed measures to establish a Human Rights Commission and approve anti-discrimination and freedom of information legislation has been blocked by a governor reluctant to anger China, now that economic talks are again on track.

"If Mr. Patten continues to see himself as the champion of democracy and human rights, he has to keep fighting," said Christine Loh, a legislator. "I hope a lack of human rights protection is not the price we have to pay not to offend China."

Mr. Patten rejects such criticism and says he is determined to concentrate on being "the mayor of Hong Kong," or focus on local issues in coming years.

JAPAN: New Sign of a Recovery

Continued from Page 1

sumption. Government spending also grew in the quarter. The one sector of the economy that continues to lag is capital spending by corporations, which fell at an annual rate of 3.8 percent in the quarter. Many companies are still in the process of cutting costs that became bloated during Japan's boom in the late 1980s.

Because of weak capital spending, and because the strong yen will make it hard for Japan to mount its usual export drive, even the economists who believe a recovery is under way project growth of only 1 percent to 2 percent this year. That is far less than Japan is accustomed to, though such a growth rate might become more commonplace as Japan's economy matures.

Others are not so quick to declare the recession over. "The direction is a little bit upward from the bottom," said Masaru Takagi, chief economist at the Fuji Research Institute. "But we must see whether the Japanese economy can sustain the growth."

Japan's economy often grows strongly in the March quarter because that is the end of the fiscal year. Last year the gross domestic product grew at a 3.5 percent annualized rate in the March quarter, only to shrink by 2.1 percent in the quarter that ended last June.

Economists also point out that there are many factors that threaten to derail any recovery, chief among them being the

strong yen. On Tuesday, the dollar closed at 102.15 yen in Tokyo trading, down 0.43 yen from Monday's close.

Political uncertainty is also a threat. By the end of this month, one or more opposition parties might bring a no-confidence motion against Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata, whose coalition government does not command a majority in Parliament. If the vote succeeds, it will force the cabinet to resign or new elections to be held.

Worried about a "political vacuum," the leaders of Japan's four main business lobbying organizations on Tuesday issued a statement saying that an early dissolution of Parliament and snap elections "should be avoided at all costs."

A breakdown again of trade talks with the United States could put more upward pressure on the yen. But there is some hope of getting an agreement in some sectors, such as Japan's government procurement of medical and telecommunications equipment, by next month's Group of Seven meeting in Naples.

The recent rise in interest rates could also dampen growth. The rise in Japanese rates and fears that the U.S. Federal Reserve Board will again raise interest rates contributed to a sell-off on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Tuesday.

The Nikkei average of 225 stocks fell 338.87 points, or 1.6 percent, to 20,813.16, the first close below 21,000 in two weeks.

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Africa's Move to Political Freedom Liberates Ethnic Hatred as Well

By John Darnton

NAIROBI — Despite economic collapse, countries are proclaiming democracy throughout Africa. With a raft of elections and sometimes a multitude of parties, their governments are beginning to tolerate a once forbidden sound — that of the political opponent.

Already the drive for political rights has consigned the archetypal autocrat — the "president for life" who rules with a fly whisk and the secret police — to the same graveyard as apartheid, African socialism and the ships that brought the first European colonizers 500 years ago.

But what lies ahead is uncertain. The trend toward reform is not uniform and certainly not universal.

Most ominously, there are signs that in some countries political liberalization may be widening ethnic cleavages. These rivalries could grow to spark secession or lead to the kind of tribal massacres convulsing Rwanda.

A more open political process can lay bare ethnic tensions that have long simmered under the dictator's boot. Having several political parties may mean that they will take on ethnic identities. And underneath all the rallies and hoopla of a campaign, there is the danger that groups may jostle for control or that a ruling minority will sense the risk of being turned out of power and resort to violence.

A rise in ethnic tension, while part of the worldwide explosion of claims of sovereignty and self-determination in the post-Cold War era, is particularly dangerous in Africa, where the boundaries inherited from colonialism do not match areas inhabited by ethnic groups.

The political ferment has unquestionably led to new freedoms. More than half of the 48 countries south of the Sahara have held or promised multiparty elections.

Fifteen years ago, only two — Nigeria and Kenya — could be said to have had influential and independent newspapers. Now most have them. Groups to monitor human rights have sprung up everywhere, even in repressive countries like Zaire.

Africans welcome these changes. They are glad to wave good-bye to the old world of one-man rule. It ended symbolically several weeks ago when Hastings Kamuzu Banda, the last surviving independence leader, shuffled off Malawi's stage, turned

Last of a series

out by voters after running the country like a private preserve for 30 years.

But conversations with scores of Africans in the course of a six-week visit to nine countries suggest that these changes are only a first step. Genuine democracy, they say, has yet to arrive in most countries.

In some it has been stymied by the old power elite or hijacked by a new one. In others, the opposition is so fragmented that it is too ineffectual for the system to function. De facto single-party rule returns by default.

"They say the newspapers are free, but a minister can still put a journalist in jail," said Halidou Ouedraogo, president of the Burkina Faso Movement for the Rights of Man. "They say the courts are independent, but there are always pressures from behind the scenes. We still don't have real participation of the people at a grass-roots level."

"Take Rwanda and Burundi. Both signed the International Convention for Protection and Defense of Human Rights. But look at the massacres. The gap between a piece of paper and what is reality can be frightening, truly frightening."

Significantly, the continent's political reform is proceeding under a giant question mark because it coincides with a

downward economic plunge. Throughout the 1980s and into the 1990s the vast majority of the countries — with a few exceptions like diamond-producing Botswana — experienced negative per-capita growth.

This means that these nations are experimenting with bold new political ideas and structures at a time when living standards are dropping, health and education are declining and the people are consequently most prone to strikes, demonstrations and the appeals of demagogues.

It is not lost on the experts that the country that has made the most economic progress, according to the World Bank, is Ghana and that it did so during the decade when it was under the tight military rule of Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, who has since won election as president. Authoritarian rule makes it more possible to impose the stringent measures that the international financial institutions demand.

And what is sound economically may clash with what is politically sensible. At the stroke of a pen in January, the value of the French-backed currency called the CFA franc was cut in half. It was a move that most financial experts felt was long overdue, but overnight it destabilized 14 countries in West and Central Africa.

The imaginations of Africans everywhere, it is clear, have been seized by two seismic events in recent months. One is the election of President Nelson Mandela in South Africa. It was not just that Mr. Mandela triumphed in the last redoubt of white minority rule. It was that he welcomed his former foe, Frederik W. de Klerk and Chief Mangosuthu G. Buthe, into his administration with open arms, providing an object lesson in the value of tolerating the opposition as a form of good, stable, even shrewd government.

The other is Rwanda. To the outside world, the tribal massacres there were an inexplicable horror, an atavistic replaying

of ancient hatreds. But to many Africans, there is another troubling aspect.

The slaughter of Tutsi by Hutu represents what can happen when there is a dangerous brew and the lid is lifted off too quickly, they say. It is an example of reform-minded change under the prodding of Western countries gone horribly wrong.

Some assert that the West shares the blame by pushing for a democratic form of government that would inevitably mean power-sharing between the Tutsis, who had a privileged position during colonial days, and the more numerous Hutus, who were beginning to control the army.

Jonathan Moyo, a political scientist now working for the Ford Foundation in Nairobi, drew a parallel between Rwanda and white-ruled South Africa.

"The cruelty of the system of oppression is the same," he said. "When you set one group above another and close all channels of political expression, you sow the seeds of eruption further down the line."

"The difference is, South Africa underwent a process of managed change," he said. "It started in 1986. If they had suddenly lifted the lid off back then, people would have been slaughtering each other too. That's what happened in Rwanda — it was too much, too quickly for a system that had been totally closed."

Everywhere, the point is the same: Africa cannot just transplant foreign models, like the parliamentary system, and hope it will take root in native soil.

"It's a mistake to copy Western democracies because it's artificial," observed Cyril Goungounga, an engineer and national assembly deputy in Burkina Faso. "Look at the U.S. You elect a president. He's in office for four years, eight years. Then he's out. That's what the constitution says."

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French Send Troops to Rwandan Border

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — An advance team of French troops has arrived at the Zairian border airfield of Goma to prepare for a planned military intervention in Rwanda, a military spokesman said Tuesday.

The United Nations Security Council was preparing to consider France's proposal to send a force into Rwanda in reaction to the slaughter of hundreds of thousands of people since April.

The UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, has urged the Security Council to consider the plan. He said the French troops could help calm the situation until a larger UN force was raised.

Meanwhile, UN military observers from Senegal, Congo and Togo said they would leave Kigali on Wednesday after receiving threats over France's planned

intervention, UN sources said Tuesday. More than 40 observers will quit the Rwandan capital, the sources said.

The conditions for French troops to intervene include that their camps must be in Zaire and they must not carry out operations deep into Rwanda, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur was quoted as saying on Tuesday.

Mr. Balladur reportedly told members of his Gaullist party that the intervention must be authorized by the United Nations, end with the arrival of UN forces and not last more than a few weeks.

In Brussels, the nine-member Western European Union said some member states were ready to contribute to the French plan, but only if the UN Security Council approved it and African states took part in the mission.

"We have some 20 people at Goma airfield who arrived yesterday," the French military spokesman said. "They are acting as scouts to study the viability of itineraries and runways."

Asked if more French troops had flown to other areas neighboring Rwanda, the spokesman said: "It is probable that troops are beginning to regroup in Bangui but I cannot confirm this." Bangui is the capital of Central African Republic.

Rebels shelled Kigali on Tuesday, trying to gain ground before the arrival of foreign troops, who they believe will back the government. The rebels have captured about two-thirds of the country, including parts of Kigali.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

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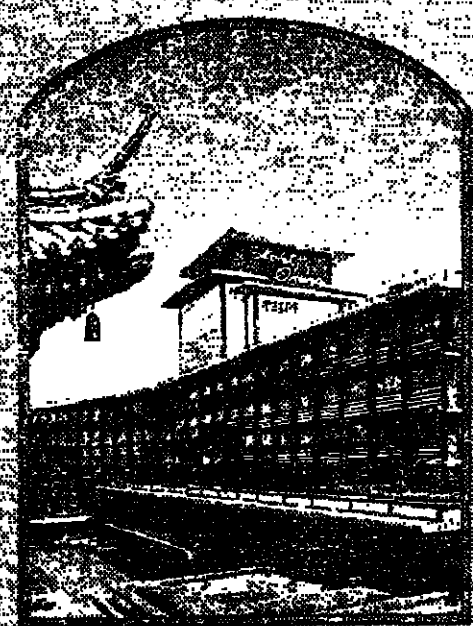
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Repeatedly bruised and battered, the Japanese economy has taken its share of licks over the past months. Cost cutting, job cuts and overseas production shifts have added up to reduced corporate and consumer confidence across the board.

White Bank of Japan Governor Yasuhiro Mieno claims the economy remains in a "delicate" period, some market watchers believe the recession reached bottom during the October-December quarter. "Because it is a different type of recovery, most people are reluctant to be upbeat," says Jesper Koll, chief economist at S.G. Warburg Securities (Japan). "What we are seeing is a supply-side recovery rather than a pickup in domestic demand."

Several key indicators do indeed bode well for the economy. Housing starts have repeatedly topped 1.5 million units per month, while the nation's three largest home builders saw increased sales and profits in fiscal 1993. The majority of this growth is linked to declining mortgage rates and an increase in loans issued by the government-run Housing Finance Corporation. Unfortunately, the number of home loans issued by private interests has actually fallen compared with last year's level.

Other government-led intervention is also kicking in. According to Construction

Ministry figures, public-works spending in March rose 67.8 percent over the same month a year ago; this was the second consecutive month of year-on-year increase. The jump is directly linked to the third supple-

Consumer spending: cure for what ails Japan?

mentary budget approved in February, which earmarked 1.9 trillion yen (\$18.3 billion) for public-works projects.

The government is also counting on a 6 trillion yen tax cut to boost consumer spending in the third quarter, which in turn could increase gross-national-product growth by another 0.7 percent. It is anyone's guess as to what skittish taxpayers will do with the rebate. If consumer confidence and job prospects remain low, many people may choose to bank the money, hurting chances for a rebound this year. Furthermore, the Finance Ministry's near-neurotic fear of deficit spending may force lawmakers to link the tax cut to a proposed 4-percent rise in the consumption tax, thereby offsetting any gains.

Even so, consumer spending remains the best prospective panacea for what ails Japan. Although income growth has remained at a fairly flat 1 percent, the lengthy recession has helped push down con-

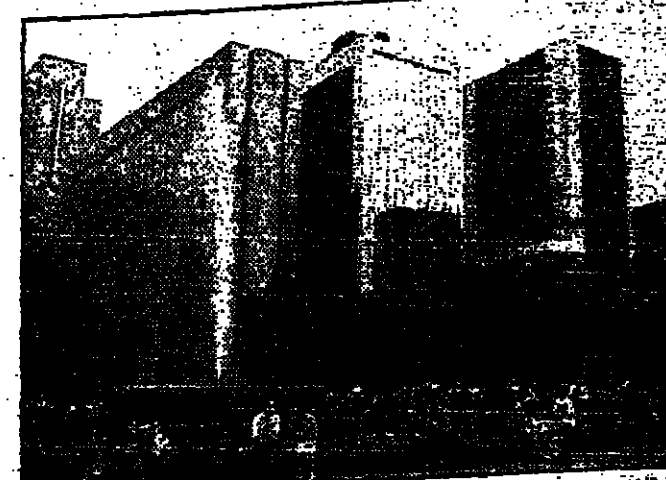
sumer prices by 3 percent to 4 percent. With any luck, pent-up demand will be released as prices continue to fall. The big question, however, is when this will happen. So far, shell-shocked consumers remain wary.

says Warburg's Mr. Koll. "It is a great indicator of corporate expansion."

A recent Ministry of International Trade and Industry survey says that businesses will increase fiscal 1994 capital investment to 16.94 trillion yen, a 1.1-percent increase over the previous year. Because of the limited size of the increase, however, its impact is unpredictable.

Of course, any increase in consumer spending would also help nudge up corporate capital outlays. Presaging a resurgence, private-sector machinery orders topped 9.46 billion yen in March, a 10.5-percent monthly gain. "Year-on-year advertising expenditures are also up.

Despite these positive prospects, dark clouds still loom over several key sectors. The banking industry remains clogged with real-estate-linked bad debt. Another problem is unemployment. Last year, the ranks of the unemployed rose by 320,000, and the figure



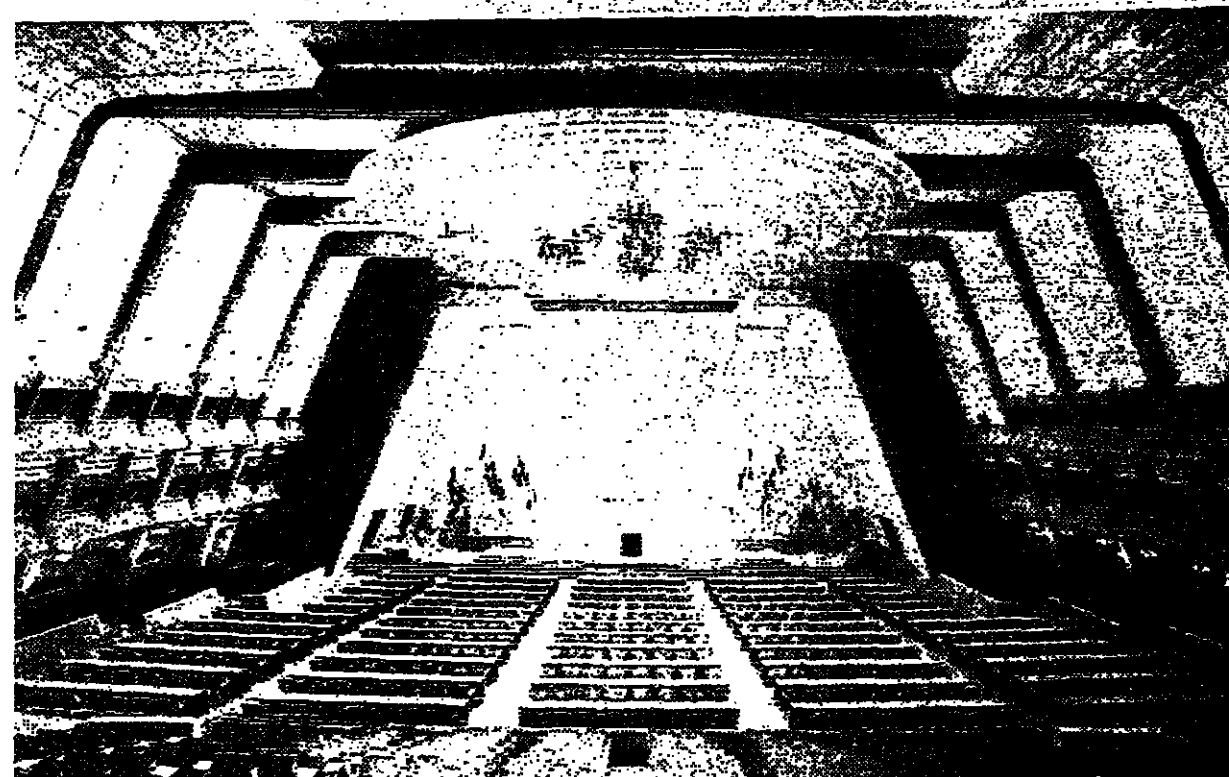
Key indicators bode well for Japan, but demand remains sluggish.

reached a six-year high in February. Currently set at 2.8 percent, unemployment figures are expected to reach 3.4 percent by the end of the year, following heavy cuts in the manufacturing sector. In the long haul, however, corporate restructuring will

help streamline the economy.

With a rosier outlook on the horizon, many market analysts now believe Japan will be able to sustain a steady 2-percent annual growth until the year 2000.

Robert Carroll



Conference hall in Kyoto: Japan's state-of-the-art tourism infrastructure is now available at special rates for business travelers.

A GUIDE TO BUSINESS TRAVEL IN JAPAN

Japan's travel industry has undergone changes similar to those of other economic sectors, which is good news for business travelers and other visitors to Japan. As businesses across the country have been obliged to cut costs, hotels have followed suit and are now offering reasonable rates and new services.

The airline-ticket distribution system has been undergoing some liberalization. This means that individual customers have an easier time purchasing low-priced tickets. Tickets for the shinkansen, or bullet train, can be purchased through some travel agencies at discount prices.

The expansion in business that accompanied the bubble years of economic boom, from the late-1980s to 1991, involved tremendous investment in hotels and resorts across Japan.

Many of these hotels are only now opening their doors to customers interested in getting the most value for their money.

The Okura Act City Hotel Hamamatsu, for instance, is due to open in October. The project is part of Hamamatsu's plans to open an international

convention center and modern multipurpose building, the Act Tower, which will be the site of the 324-room Okura Hotel (The prestigious Hotel Okura in Tokyo is managed by the same group).

Regions like Hamamatsu, about 90 minutes west of Tokyo by shinkansen, and the greater Osaka area of Kansai (three hours west of Tokyo) are being

associated with the 1,200th anniversary of Kyoto's founding as the capital city of Japan and drawing many visitors.

The Ministry of Tourism, Japan's travel industry, is introducing new services and special rates. Package machines are being installed in many public places, and portable video cameras

offered to guests on a rental basis. The Okura Act City Hotel Hamamatsu will open with a fully equipped business center.

As Japan prepares to pull out of its recession, discount rates and special packages, arrangements continue to appear as never before. The Miyako Hotel Tokyo plans to offer special prices on rooms and unique menus at restaurants for its 15th anniversary celebration this July. Travelers to Japan will find business centers to manage and needs better satisfied as well as more services available.

The good news is that the hotel industry is now more competitive than ever. This should give business travelers a better chance to find the best value for their money. For more information, contact the Japanese market.

Hotel rates are down, quality of service is up

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Greenaway's Other Viewfinders

By John Rockwell
New York Times Service

GENEVA — Peter Greenaway's films, strict, formal, erotic and cruel, are often so bursting with ideas and props and fabrics and extras that they threaten to explode from the screen.

Now they have, in a 100-piece piece, 100-day outdoor installation here called "The Stairs: Location."

Greenaway's films have a true touch of the megalomaniacal. In his latest, "The Baby of Macon," which ends with a ritualized rape to the death of a woman by an entire regiment, he used 4,000 extras. And this for a supposedly low-budget art-film.

In 1986, after his relatively successful "Belly of an Architect," he contemplated a three-screen, 24-hour extravaganza called "The Stairs" that would have included the re-creation of a lost Baroque ceiling dense with detail along with the recomposition of a lost Monteverdi opera.

Starting in 1990, Greenaway has become increasingly devoted to art installations in museums and cities, as well as to CD-ROMs, Imax films and live opera.

And all this without giving up on films. Most of the nonfilm projects are filmed or videotaped. And Greenaway is now preparing to shoot another feature, "The Pillow-Book," in Hong Kong. Based on a medieval Japanese diary, it depicts shared erotic pleasure derived from writing on a woman's body. This combines, as Greenaway put it deadpan, "the pleasure of literature and the pleasure of the flesh."

Greenaway's first opera production, a world premiere of Louis Andriessen's "Rosa" in Amsterdam in November, has yet to be seen. Projected as the first of 10 new operas by 10 different composers, it may also be his last.

"I haven't been too encouraged so far," he grumbled over lunch here recently.

What is visible are his gargantuan art installations, of which "The Stairs: Loca-

tion," on view here through July 31, is his first outdoor project and his most prominent and impressive thus far.

The project consists primarily of 100 sentinel-like white objects dotted about downtown. As one walks about the city, the view of yet another familiar shape, somewhere between a monument, a tombstone, a urinal and a Schmoo, awakens a sense of welcoming familiarity. Each object contains a set of stairs. From the top

The filmmaker's vast stairway project is the first of 10 installations.

of each — Greenaway, as verbally ornate as he is visually ornate, calls them "modest positions of privilege" — the viewer can peer through a peephole onto a framed view of one tiny part of the cityscape.

This peephole is, of course, exactly like a filmmaker's viewfinder. Greenaway has scouted 100 still-life film locations, and lets passersby — or pilgrims clutching their "Stairs" guide-maps — share his vision.

But the light changes with weather and time of day; many of the sites are illuminated at night. There is a flow, a flexibility to the experience, which reminds Greenaway of his own pleasure in making films and his own discontent in watching them.

The indoor exhibition, in Geneva's Museum of Art and History, is astonishing all by itself and carries the artist's themes still further.

One hundred metal helmets gleam in shifting light. Sculptured busts are framed by hanging wooden rectangles. Numbers are projected on the floors and walls, counted out in English and French. It is a magic fun house of cinematic theatricality.

Greenaway was trained as a painter but soon fell eagerly into film, to which he has devoted himself for nearly 30 years. He

returned to the art world in a big way in 1990, when he was invited to organize an exhibition using works from a collection in Rotterdam. These he mixed with live nudes in glass cases and presented in a kind of filmic sequence.

In 1991 came "100 Objects to Represent the World," an idiosyncratic assortment of items in Vienna meant as a highbrow parody of the Voyager spacecraft's pretensions to summarize the planet Earth's achievements in a single time capsule.

In 1992 there was "Flying Out of This World" at the Louvre, which had actually been the first museum to ask him to organize a show; when he couldn't fit it into his schedule, Jacques Derrida was invited instead. In 1993 Greenaway had exhibitions in Cardiff and Swansea, Wales, in Britain and at the Venice Biennale.

Now it's Geneva's turn, although starting Monday it was also supposed to be Rome's. Greenaway had prepared a sound-and-light spectacle at the Piazza del Popolo. That project was canceled Sunday, apparently on political grounds, by the Ministry of Cultural Affairs.

"The Stairs" here in Geneva is not merely a single exhibition — Greenaway doesn't think that small — but the first of 10 100-day exhibitions in 10 cities. Greenaway loves numbers, as in his film "Drowning by Numbers," and especially multiples of 10.

For him, numbers are an "organizing principle," although others might call them a formalist fetish. The entire sequence is to end in New York with "The Stairs: Illusion," a project that is to involve, in his words, "huge light-structures, with a tower as big as the Chrysler building."

In between are to come themes like "Audience," "The Frame," "Acting," "Properties," "Text" and "Time," in cities including Tokyo, Warsaw, Munich and Barcelona. London is conspicuously not on the list; Greenaway, though born in Wales in 1942, says he feels utterly alienated from the British capital.



Carole Hayman as Princess Margaret in Sue Townsend's "The Queen and I."

A Satire With Only One Joke

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Sue Townsend's "The Queen and I" (Royal Court) is a staging by Max Stafford-Clark's new Out of Joint road company of her best-seller from a couple of years ago about what would happen to the royal family were they condemned by a new republican government to live in Hell Close, an inner-city housing estate with less than its fair share of modern conveniences.

This was always a painfully thin idea, sufficient for a 20-minute satirical sketch on television but very overexposed on stage and at play length. Some of the character sketches work well enough: as you'd expect, both the queen and the queen mother adapt resourcefully to their new surroundings, while Philip takes resentfully to his bed and Charles drifts off to the nearest organic allotment. Princess Diana suffers badly from a lack of local designer boutiques.

The problem here is that a small cast (which also doubles in a revival of Jim Cartwright's "Road") is required to play all the royal family and all their neighbors, so most of their energies are taken up with rapid costume and accent changes.

Toby Salaman does a wonderfully close lookalike impression of a hesitant, hang-

dog Prince of Wales but the rest of an agile cast settle for more thumbnail sketches and are constantly brought up against Townsend's inability to give them anything resembling a plot. As with her equally best-selling and staged "Diary of Adrian Mole," she can create characters but not action, and once she has wondered how each of the royals would adapt to a life on

the heart of his writing. Through this sprawling saga of insides out, Eyre and his company tread a sure path, faltering only at the last when a waiter's brief promise of escape (drawn from an earlier draft) is allowed to precede the final castration-crucifixion.

As the local boss's daughter, Emma Amos is rather more Tunbridge Wells than the Gulf Coast in her accent and manner, but Richard Pasco cruelly suggests the massive evil of the old South.

LONDON THEATER

the very fringe of the welfare state it is clear that her one-joke satire has nowhere to go but rapidly downhill.

Something is stirring down in old Tennessee (Williams, that is); amazingly we in London have only once before been introduced to Alexandra del Lago, the Princess Kosmonopolis who dominates his "Sweet Bird of Youth." On that occasion, at the Haymarket, she was Lauren Bacall; now, in Richard Eyre's stunning new production for the National, she is Clare Higgins.

In the gallery of Williams's great, doomed and ravaged heroines, the princess has always been a curious mix of Lady Macbeth and the Lady of the Camellias, to which rich mix Higgins adds a fair dash of Cleopatra.

But there has always been rather more here than a blazingly powerful star turn. "Sweet Bird" was Williams's most outspoken attack on the Southern Discomfort at

This is in every sense of the word a truly terrible play, but it has a haunting majesty and still aches to be made into a musical.

The first "Hamlet" in the 60-year history of the Open Air Theatre in Regent's Park is a briskly efficient canter through a text that the director Tim Pigott-Smith has reduced by about 90 minutes to a bare two-and-a-half hours.

A production with flares, if not great flair, it benefits hugely from Tanya McCallin's steel-wall setting and a mesmerizing title performance from Damian Lewis, only a couple of years out of drama school yet powerful enough as night falls across Elsinore and he sets out across the battlements in pursuit of his murderous uncle.

Verse-speaking still has to contend with planes flying overhead, but on a clear night that moment (usually around the end of Act 4) when the natural light gives way to the arc lamps is as truly magical as it gets.

The Confession of a Country Fan

By Lena Williams
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — I heard that Reba McEntire's new album, "Read My Mind," shot to No. 5 on the Billboard chart the first weekend of its release.

Well, she got my \$11.95.

I'm a 40-something black woman who spent her youth in Washington, lip-synching to the Supremes and slow dancing to the Temptations. Now I often come home to my Manhattan apartment and put on Vince Gill, Randy Travis or Reba. Consider me a fan of country music. So there. Deal with it.

For most of my adult life, I was a closet country music fan. I'd hide my Waylon Jennings and Willie Nelson albums between the dusty, psychedelic rock. I'd listen to Dolly Parton on my earphones, singing along softly, afraid my neighbors might mistake my imitation twang for a cry for help. I'd enter a music store, looking over my shoulder in search of familiar faces and flip through the rhythm-and-blues section for about five minutes before sneaking off to the country aisle where I'd surreptitiously grab a Travis Tritt tape off the rack and make a beeline for the shortest cashier's line.

Just when I'd reached for my credit card, I'd spot a tall, dark, handsome type in an Armani suit standing behind me with a puzzled look. What's he going to think? "The sister seems down, but what's she doing with that Dwight Yoakam CD?"

So now I'm publicly coming out of the closet and proclaiming my affection for country perennials like McEntire.

When I told a friend I was preparing this confessional, he offered a word of caution: "No self-respecting black person would ever admit to that in public."

I thought about his comment. As a child growing up in the 1950s, in a predominantly black community, I wasn't allowed to play country-and-western music in my house. Blacks weren't supposed to like country — or classical for that matter — but that's another story.

Blacks' contribution to American music was in jazz, blues and funk. Country music was dismissed as poor white folks' blues and associated with regions of the United States that symbolized prejudice and racial bigotry. Even mainstream white America viewed country as lower class and less desirable, often poking fun at its twangy chords and bellyaching sentiments.

BUT I was always a cowgirl at heart. I liked country's wild side; its down-home, aw-shucks musicians with the yodel in their voices and the angst in their lyrics. I saw an honesty in country and its universal tales of love lost and found. Besides, the South didn't have a monopoly on racial hatred, and country artists, like everybody else, were stealing black music, so why should I hold it against country?

And while snickering at country, white America also demonstrated a similar cultural backwardness toward black music, be it gospel, ragtime or the blues. So I allowed country to enter my heart and my mind, in spite of its faults. Indeed, when prodded, some blacks who rejected country conceded that there was a spirituality that resounded in the music and that in its

heartfelt sentiment, country was a lot like blues.

The 1980s saw country (western) become dropped, much to my chagrin) become mainstream. Suddenly there was country at the Copa and at Town Hall. WYNN-FM radio in New York now claims the largest audience of any country station, with more than a million listeners. Dolly Parton and Kenny Rogers became movie stars. Garth Brooks became an American phenomenon.

Wall Street investment bankers bought cowboy boots and hats and learned to do the two-step. And black and white artists like Parté LaBelle and Lyle Lovett and Natalie Cole and McEntire now sing duets and clearly admire one another's music.

Perhaps the nation's acceptance of country has something to do with an evolutionary change in the music. Country has got edge. It has acquired an attitude. Women's voices have been given strength. Oh, the hardship and misery is still there. But the stuff about "standing by your man" has changed to a more assertive posture.

In "I Won't Stand in Line," a song on McEntire's new album, she makes it clear to a skirt-chasing lover that "I'd do almost anything just to make you mine, but I won't stand in line." That line alone makes me think of Aretha Franklin's "Respect."

One other thing: I don't like sad songs. I've cried enough for a lifetime. Country makes me laugh, always has. Maybe because it never took itself so seriously.

Well, it's off my chest, and it feels good. I will no longer make excuses for my musical tastes.

New Life for Schnitzler's 'Journalists'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Jorge Lavelli, a theater director of prodigious repute, has been selecting contemporary drama for audiences at the Théâtre National de la Colline for six seasons. Currently, he is staging Arthur Schnitzler's "Les Journalistes."

Born in Argentina, Lavelli entered university in Buenos Aires in the 1950s as a student of political science, but switched to drama and received a grant to study theater in Paris. There he decided that his métier was staging and not performing. He made his debut with "The Mar-

riage," by the Polish writer Witold Gombrowicz and the play won first prize in a competition for young theater troupes. From then on Lavelli has staged playwrights from Eugene O'Neill to Claudel and has ventured into opera.

In 1988 Lavelli was named administrator of Théâtre National de la Colline, which is devoted to international modern drama offering plenty of variety, including some obscure pieces. "Les Journalistes" is a case in point. It was popular with German-speaking audiences before World War I, but was hardly ever seen after that.

The production is a dazzling extravaganza that has a strain of a Gilbert libretto

composed for a Savoy opera. The plot centers around two Viennese newspapers — one with a liberal point of view and the other conservative — that were engaged in a squabble with two opposing journalists attacking each other's politics in print.

The public believes that for honor's sake the two journalists must duel. However, the fact is that there is only one journalist — an ambitious and clever young reporter who writes in both gazettes under false names.

All the characters are well-played, with superb performances by Michel Aumont as the spiderlike count and Marc Clift as the reporter.

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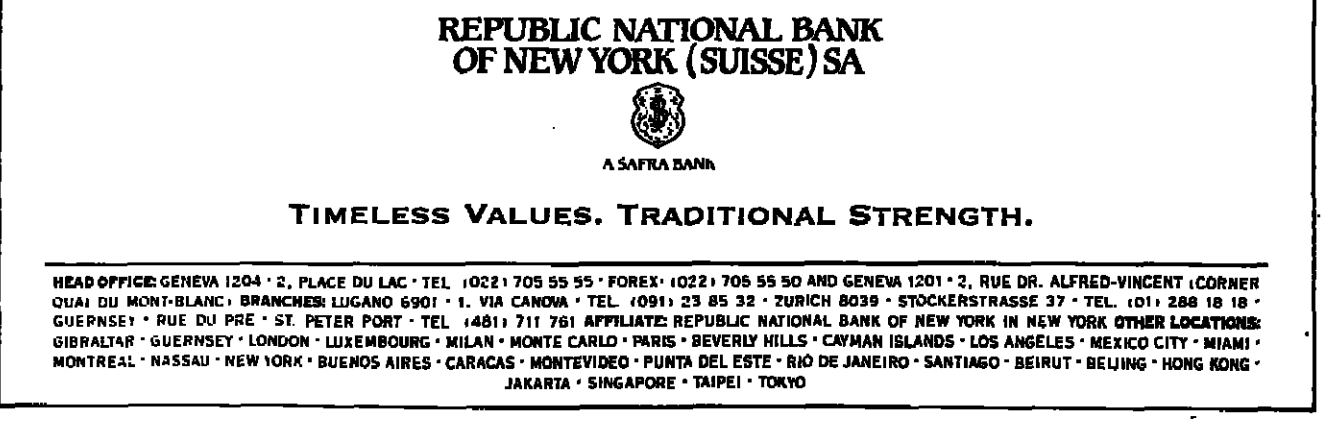
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MARKET DIARY

MARKET: Dollar Sparks a Fire

Continued from Page 11
percent, up from a closing quote of 746 percent on Monday. Gold rose to a high for the year of \$397.90 an ounce before settling back to \$396.30 in late trading.

The technology sector was hit especially hard after Lotus Development's shares plunged 28 percent to 37, after the software company warned that second-

U.S. Stocks

quarter earnings would be disappointing.

The decline helped spur losses for Microsoft, off 1/2 at 52 1/2. Computer Associates, off 1 1/2 to 38 1/2, and BMC Software, down 1 1/2 to 46 1/2.

Lotus said revenue would be lower because of delays in introducing an updated version of a spreadsheet program.

The concerns about Lotus earnings had a broader effect because hopes for a rally in the market have recently been tied to the current round of corporate earnings.

The software company said revenue would be lower because of delays in the introduction of its popular 1-2-3 spreadsheet program.

Ed Gillis, Lotus chief financial officer, also conceded that demand for the company's business applications had slowed, partly because of new

products from its rival Microsoft.

Mr. Gillis said Lotus was at the beginning of a new product cycle with the new version of 1-2-3 introduced on Monday and named Release 5. While Microsoft is enjoying the full momentum of sales from a new version of Excel introduced earlier this year.

Lotus executives said Monday that the shortfall was a one-time glitch and that revenue would be boosted by Release 5.

Some analysts, however, said that Lotus faced bigger problems in its application software business. Many said Release 5 would not give a major boost in sales because it was not a major overhaul of the existing product.

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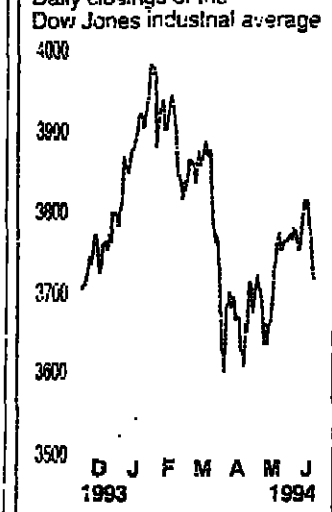
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The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average



NYSE Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	125.00	124.00	124.00	-1.00
Microsoft	52.00	51.00	51.00	-1.00
Apple	40.00	39.00	39.00	-1.00
Oracle	30.00	29.00	29.00	-1.00
Sun	25.00	24.00	24.00	-1.00
HP	20.00	19.00	19.00	-1.00
Motorola	15.00	14.00	14.00	-1.00
Intel	10.00	9.00	9.00	-1.00
Compaq	8.00	7.00	7.00	-1.00
Novell	6.00	5.00	5.00	-1.00

NASDAQ Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Lotus	37.00	36.00	36.00	-1.00
Microsoft	52.00	51.00	51.00	-1.00
Apple	40.00	39.00	39.00	-1.00
Oracle	30.00	29.00	29.00	-1.00
Sun	25.00	24.00	24.00	-1.00
HP	20.00	19.00	19.00	-1.00
Motorola	15.00	14.00	14.00	-1.00
Intel	10.00	9.00	9.00	-1.00
Compaq	8.00	7.00	7.00	-1.00
Novell	6.00	5.00	5.00	-1.00

AMEX Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Gold	380.00	375.00	375.00	-5.00
Silver	12.00	11.50	11.50	-.50
Copper	1.50	1.45	1.45	-.05
Platinum	800.00	790.00	790.00	-10.00
Palladium	400.00	390.00	390.00	-10.00
Iron Ore	20.00	19.00	19.00	-1.00
Crude Oil	25.00	24.00	24.00	-1.00
Natural Gas	1.00	.95	.95	-.05
Wheat	.50	.48	.48	-.02
Corn	.30	.28	.28	-.02

Market Sales

NYSE	AMEX	Nasdaq
1.4M	1.2M	1.5M
1.3M	1.1M	1.4M
1.2M	1.0M	1.3M
1.1M	.9M	1.2M
1.0M	.8M	1.1M
.9M	.7M	1.0M
.8M	.6M	.9M
.7M	.5M	.8M
.6M	.4M	.7M
.5M	.3M	.6M

P&G, Vowing Asset Sale, Wins EU Approval for Deal

BRUSSELS — The European Commission cleared Procter & Gamble Co.'s purchase of Vereinigte Papierwerke Schickand AG on Tuesday after the consumer-products company agreed to dispose of one of the target's subsidiaries.

The approval came after Procter & Gamble agreed to sell Schickand's Camelia tampon and sanitary-towel business to a third company. Competition Commissioner Karel van Miert said.

The commission also reserved the right to oppose potential buyers of Camelia if the European Union's executive body does not think they will ensure sufficient competition with P&G in the German market.

The commission was notified of the merger in December and just a few weeks ago was ready to take the unusual step of blocking it. Mr. van Miert said. "At the last minute, the company offered the solution to disinvest in Camelia," he said.

By selling Camelia, the merged compa-

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
10000	10050	9950	10000	-50
10050	10100	10000	10050	+50
10100	10150	10050	10100	-50
10150	10200	10100	10150	+50

Standard & Poor's Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
225.00	224.00	224.00	-1.00
224.00	223.00	223.00	-1.00
223.00	222.00	222.00	-1.00
222.00	221.00	221.00	-1.00

NYSE Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
225.00	224.00	224.00	-1.00
224.00	223.00	223.00	-1.00
223.00	222.00	222.00	-1.00
222.00	221.00	221.00	-1.00

NASDAQ Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
225.00	224.00	224.00	-1.00
224.00	223.00	223.00	-1.00
223.00	222.00	222.00	-1.00
222.00	221.00	221.00	-1.00

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
225.00	224.00	224.00	-1.00
224.00	223.00	223.00	-1.00
223.00	222.00	222.00	-1.00
222.00	221.00	221.00	-1.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages

High	Low	Close	Chg.
225.00	224.00	224.00	-1.00
224.00	223.00	223.00	-1.00
223.00	222.00	222.00	-1.00
222.00	221.00	221.00	-1.00

NYSE Diary

High	Low	Close	Chg.
225.00	224.00	224.00	-1.00
224.00	223.00	223.00	-1.00
223.00	222.00	222.00	-1.00
222.00	221.00	221.00	-1.00

AMEX Diary

High	Low	Close	Chg.
225.00	224.00	224.00	-1.00
224.00	223.00	223.00	-1.00
223.00	222.00	222.00	-1.00
222.00	221.00	221.00	-1.00

NASDAQ Diary

High	Low	Close	Chg.
225.00	224.00	224.00	-1.00
224.00	223.00	223.00	-1.00
223.00	222.00	222.00	-1.00
222.00	221.00	221.00	-1.00

Spot Commodities

High	Low	Close	Chg.
225.00	224.00	224.00	-1.00
224.00	223.00	223.00	-1.00
223.00	222.00	222.00	-1.00
222.00	221.00	221.00	-1.00

Industrials

High	Low	Close	Chg.
225.00	224.00	224.00	-1.00
224.00	223.00	223.00	-1.00
223.00	222.00	222.00	-1.00
222.00	221.00	221.00	-1.00

Metals

High	Low	Close	Chg.
225.00	224.00	224.00	-1.00
224.00	223.00	223.00	-1.00
223.00	222.00	222.00	-1.00
222.00	221.00	221.00	-1.00

Grains

High	Low	Close	Chg.
225.00	224.00	224.00	-1.00
224.00	223.00	223.00	-1.00
223.00	222.00	222.00	-1.00
222.00	221.00	221.00	-1.00

Livestock

High	Low	Close	Chg.
225.00	224.00	224.00	-1.00
224.00	223.00	223.00	-1.00
223.00	222.00	222.00	-1.00
222.00	221.00	221.00	-1.00

Food

High	Low	Close	Chg.
225.00	224.00	224.00	-1.00
224.00	223.00	223.00	-1.00
223.00	222.00	222.00	-1.00
222.00	221.00	221.00	-1.00

Financial

High	Low	Close	Chg.
225.00	224.00	224.00	-1.00
224.00	223.00	223.00	-1.00
223.00	222.00	222.00	-1.00
222.00	221.00	221.00	-1.00

Stock Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
225.00	224.00	224.00	-1.00
224.00	223.00	223.00	-1.00
223.00	222.00	222.00	-1.00
222.00	221.00	221.00	-1.00

Commodity Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
225.00	224.00	224.00	-1.00
224.00	223.00	223.00	-1.00
223.00	222.00	222.00	-1.00
222.00	221.00	221.00	-1.00

Energy Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
225.00	224.00	224.00	-1.00
224.00	223.00	223.00	-1.00
223.00	222.00	222.00	-1.00
222.00	221.00	221.00	-1.00

Metals Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
225.00	224.00	224.00	-1.00
224.00	223.00	223.00	-1.00
223.00	222.00	222.00	-1.00
222.00	221.00	221.00	-1.00

Grains Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
225.00	224.00	224.00	-1.00
224.00	223.00	223.00	-1.00
223.00	222.00	222.00	-1.00
222.00	221.00	221.00	-1.00

Livestock Indexes

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222	0009	A-1	5	15.06	w F.I.T. Fund FF	FF	146.62
0009	B-1	5	12.74	w F.M.P. Portfolio	S	8,657.79	
0009	B-2	5	16.44	w Fidelity Int'l Inv	S	222.20	

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Herald INTERNATIONAL **Tribune.**

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Moody's Is Positive On News Corp.

Reuters
SYDNEY — News Corp. appears set to expand without the debt problems that nearly sank the global media group in 1990, Moody's Investors Service Inc. said in a report Tuesday.
The report is considered a significant approval for News Corp. Chairman Rupert Murdoch's current expansion in global television broadcasting, but it warned that further acquisitions and asset sales may create some risk in the intermediate term.
"The outlook for News Corp.'s debt ratings is positive, based on our expectation that the company's debt protection measurements will continue to improve as cash flow increases," the New York-based ratings agency said.
Moody's expects growth in News Corp.'s broadcasting and film entertainment businesses to underpin continued improvements in cash flow, allowing the company to cut its debt leverage.
In October, Moody's upgraded the company's senior debt to

Bal, just shy of investment grade, from Ba2.
But further upgrades "could be tempered by aggressive investment strategies," Moody's said.

News Corp.'s long-term strategy, according to Moody's, is to be a dominant global broadcasting company, with interests in the production and distribution of news and entertainment programming.

"However, book, magazine and newspaper publishing currently accounts for the bulk of operating income," the report said.

As a result, News Corp. may grow by selling selected non-core assets over the longer term, while acquiring further global broadcasting assets, Moody's said, adding that Mr. Murdoch may resume an aggressive debt-financed expansion to do that.

Total debt of News Corp., which is 32.6 percent-owned by the Murdoch family, stood at 10.4 billion Australian dollars (\$7.7 billion) at the end of its 1993 financial year, which ended June 30.

Australia Predicts Rise In Commodity Prices

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SYDNEY — World-commodity prices should rise 7 percent in the year starting July 1, a government report said Tuesday.
The Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics said demand for raw materials was increasing because of stronger economies in Western Europe and the United States.
Among global economies, recovery in the United States is more advanced than in other member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, including Australia, the report said.
"Economic recovery in Europe remains very gradual, although prospects have brightened slightly in recent months," said Brian Fisher, executive director of the agriculture agency.
Prices for wool, aluminum, base metals, cotton and sugar are forecast to remain buoyant or increase, while prices for dairy products, coal and iron should fall, the agency's report said.
Little change is expected in energy prices.
"This confirms earlier views that commodity prices bottomed in the September-December quarter of 1993-94," Mr. Fisher said, executive director of the agency.
The report predicted the value of Australian commodity exports overall would rise 2 percent, to 49.4 billion Australian dollars (\$37 billion). Australia's economy is heavily dependent on commodity exporting, which accounted for 65 percent of the country's total exports last year. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

The Jeep That Roared For Detroit, Some Cracks in Japan Market

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

TOKYO — After years of being derided as overpriced, defect-prone "gas guzzlers," something unexpected is happening to American cars in Japan.

They are starting to win consumer acceptance.
Sales in Japan of cars made in the United States by Ford Motor Co., General Motors Co. and Chrysler Corp. more than doubled in the first five months of 1994, compared with a year earlier, even as overall car sales fell.

The gains follow a 37 percent increase in imports to Japan by the American Big Three in 1993.

Even after that jump, though, Detroit's sales figures in Japan remain puny, and it will be many years before they have an impact on America's \$20 billion trade deficit in automobiles.

The Big Three expect to sell about 35,000 cars in Japan this year, compared with 19,335 last year, giving them a market share of a little less than 1 percent. Japanese companies export nearly 1.5 million passenger cars to the United States.

"The consumer's mental barrier started to melt late last year," said Kenon Suzuki, president of Ford Japan.

An additional factor has been the rise of the yen, which has reduced prices of imports

in Japan. In May, imports held a record 8.6 percent of the Japanese market.

Detroit has also helped itself by introducing models better suited to the market and by aggressive advertising. Chrysler's sales have more than quadrupled this year after the introduction last year of a Jeep Cherokee with the steering wheel on the right;

'The consumer's mental barrier started to melt late last year.'

Konen Suzuki,
president of Ford Japan

Japanese motorists drive on the left side of the road.

Ford expected to sell 2,500 Mustangs in Japan this year, but it appears to have reached that total in the first two months.

But U.S. government and industry officials say sales of American cars are still far below what they would be if the Japanese market were truly open.

And American auto executives "are as adamant as ever that they want a results-oriented agreement" in the trade talks between the two countries, said Jeffrey E. Garten, chief U.S. negotiator on automobile trade.

Washington has asked that goals be set for an increase in the number of Japanese dealers selling foreign cars. U.S. officials say that dealers who do not readily take on foreign models, because of their financial ties to Japanese manufacturers.

While German cars still vastly outsell vehicles from the United States, the Americans are gaining.

Even now, however, U.S. companies are not in the market mainstream. Eighty percent of the cars sold in Japan have engines smaller than two liters (125 cubic inches). No U.S. cars are sold in that category in Japan, and right-hand drive cars are still scarce.

Ford has been the most aggressive and owns its dealer network. With television commercials this year, Ford expects sales to triple to 15,000.

Chrysler's spurt in sales has come exclusively from the Jeep. Honda Motor Co., which sells the Jeep through its dealers, minutely inspects each vehicle, and cars can be rejected because of tiny scratches.

Chrysler expects to sell 13,000 vehicles this year, more than double last year's total.

Tokyo Faces Tough Goal on Auto Parts

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japan's automakers will have difficulty meeting their voluntary goal of buying \$19 billion of American automobile parts in the current fiscal year, industry officials said Tuesday after the release of new figures.

The Japanese manufacturers bought \$15.54 billion of American parts in the year that ended in March, a gain of 14 percent from a year earlier. The year before, purchases increased 30 percent.

To achieve the \$19 billion goal in the year that ends in March 1995, purchases will have to rise 22 percent. It is "a very delicate situation right now," said Takumi Oue, a spokesman for the Japanese auto industry.

Japanese manufacturers adopted what they called a voluntary plan in 1992, when President George Bush visited Japan.

In connection with the current U.S.-Japanese trade negotiations, leading Japanese automakers recently announced new plans for increasing foreign parts purchases beyond the current year, but Washington has called those plans insufficient.

The \$19 billion figure is the sum of two separate goals: importing \$4 billion of American-made parts and buying \$15 billion of parts for use in Japanese factories in the United States.

3 Affiliates Of Hyundai Apply for Listings

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — Three affiliates of the Hyundai Group, anticipating an improvement in relations with the South Korean government, applied Tuesday to register their shares on Seoul's over-the-counter market.

A group spokesman said Hyundai Heavy Industries Co., Hyundai Housing & Industrial Development Co. and Hyundai Elevator Co. had submitted applications to the Korea Securities Dealers' Association through lead managers.

Hyundai's applications for listings in 1992 and 1993 were turned down, a move that industry analysts attributed to strained relations between Hyundai and the government after Chung Ju Yung, the founder of Hyundai, entered politics in early 1992 and campaigned for the presidency against the eventual winner, President Kim Young Sam.

To try to repair relations, Mr. Chung has kept a low profile and announced last month he was leaving Hyundai's management.

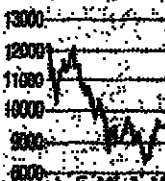
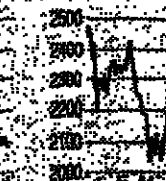

Officials at securities firms managing the issues said that listing prices of the three companies would be set at about 35,000 won (\$43) for Hyundai Heavy Industry and at about 22,000 won for the other two.

Paid-in capital of the three companies would total 297.8 billion won, adding to the current total capital of 2.24 trillion won of the 220 companies on the over-the-counter market. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

Isuzu's Optimism Grows

Isuzu Motors Ltd. raised its forecast of parent current profit to 2 billion yen (\$20 million) in the year ending Oct. 31, citing cost-cutting measures and an improvement in demand, Reuters reported from Tokyo.

Isuzu's previous forecast, in December, was for a profit of 1 billion yen. In the preceding year, the company had a loss of 10.2 billion yen.

Investor's Asia				
Hong Kong Hang Seng		Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225	
				
J F M A M J		J F M A M J	J F M A M J	
1994		1994	1994	
Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Fri. Close	Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	6,257.73	6,266.16	+1.65
Singapore	Straits Times	2,251.87	2,264.50	+0.99
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,993.20	2,024.40	+1.52
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,612.16	21,152.95	+1.80
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,011.48	1,035.45	+2.32
Bangkok	SET	1,329.32	1,352.20	+1.77
Seoul	Composite Stock	536.53	542.50	+0.60
Taipei	Weighted Price	5,948.97	6,032.41	+1.48
Manila	PSE	2,614.59	2,654.58	+1.40
Jakarta	Stock Index	475.24	475.73	+0.10
New Zealand	NYSE-40	2,093.74	2,072.73	-1.00
Bombay	National Index	N.A.	2,041.24	

Sources: Reuters, AFP

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SPORTS

Streaking Tribe Throttles Tigers

The Associated Press
The Cleveland Indians, fresh from their 18th straight victory in their park, managed to keep the Detroit Tigers in their.

The Indians, while beating the Tigers, 7-1, Monday night, ended Detroit's streak of 25 games with a home run.

"I didn't know too much about their home run deal," winning pitcher Charles Nagy said. "I heard about it. But I didn't know how many games, or anything like that."

Eddie Murray drove in four runs and Sandy Alomar homered as Cleveland extended its winning streak to 10, the club's longest since 1986. Detroit wound up tied with the 1941 New York Yankees for the longest home run streak in major league history.

"We didn't beat the record," Lou Whitaker said. "But, hey, we joined some good company."

Whitaker hit a fly ball to the warning track in center field in

the first inning and later hit a foul fly into the upper deck in right. Travis Fryman missed getting an opposite-field homer to right when his drive was a few feet foul.

Nagy gave up one run and five hits in seven innings. In his

AL ROUNDUP

previous two starts in Tiger Stadium, he was 0-2 with a 14.63 ERA.

"My memories of this place haven't been too fond," he said. "I've been knocked around pretty good here."

Red Sox 4, Blue Jays 1: Joe Hesketh pitched seven shutout innings and John Valentin homered in Toronto as Boston ended its 11-game skid, that team's longest since 1932.

Andre Dawson was twice hit by pitches from Todd Stottlemyre in the sixth, helping the Twins take a 5-2 lead.

The Yankees scored twice in the seventh, then took advan-

as players swarmed onto the field.

Stottlemyre, who was ejected, threw a couple of water coolers onto the field and Toronto manager Cito Gaston later was ejected.

Mariners 5, Angels 0: Randy Johnson, giving up only three singles while striking out 11, pitched his fourth shutout in six starts as visiting Seattle beat California.

Johnson won his seventh straight, with his 74th victory for the Mariners tying a team record set by Mark Langston.

Jay Buhner and Keith Mitchell homered for Seattle.

Yankees 7, Twins 5: Fincher hit Daryl Boston hit Rick Aguilera's first pitch for a three-run homer in the eighth, lifting New York over visiting Minnesota.

Kirby Puckett and Dave Winfield homered in the sixth, helping the Twins take a 5-2 lead.

The Yankees scored twice in the seventh, then took advan-

age of a mistake by second baseman Chuck Knoblauch in the eighth. Knoblauch made a late throw and failed to get a forceout, and the prolonged inning gave Boston, hitting for Mike Gallego, a chance to bat with two outs.

Brewers 6, Orioles 5: Greg Vaughn and Dave Nilsson hit two-run homers in the first and Milwaukee hung on to win in Baltimore.

Bill Wegman (5-0) won despite allowing four runs in 5 1/3 innings. He was 4-14 during an injury-interrupted 1993.

Graeme Lloyd pitched two perfect innings for his third save. Vaughn, who homered in his last two at-bats Sunday in New York, connected against Jamie Moyer. Harold Baines and Brady Anderson homered for the Orioles.

Rangers 12, White Sox 6: Jose Canseco, Juan Gonzalez and Ivan Rodriguez homered as Texas romped in Chicago and halted a six-game losing streak.

ending a three-game losing streak. The Cardinals lost six in a row.

Dodgers 3, Padres 2: Tim Lincecum's three-run homer with two outs in the eighth in San Diego gave Los Angeles its sixth straight victory against the Padres.

Trailing 2-0, Brett Butler walked with one out in the eighth. One out later, Mike Piazza walked. Wallace hit the next pitch, from Joey Hamilton, over the left-field fence for his 17th homer.

The Padres' Bip Roberts went 3-for-4, with an RBI to extend his hitting streak to 23 games, the longest in the NL this season.

Braves 7, Mets 3: David Justice homered following consecutive singles by Ryan Klesko and Fred McGriff in the fourth in Atlanta to overcome New York's 2-0 lead.

Bobby Bonilla got two of New York's five hits.

Expos 8, Cardinals 4: Larry Walker and Wil Cordero each got four hits and homered in a five-run seventh in St. Louis as Montreal rallied.

Walker led off the seventh with his 10th homer to make it 4-4. One out later, Cordero hit his seventh homer into the left-field seats.

The Expos, who have hit 26 home runs in June, got 18 hits in



Loren Roberts after missing a par putt on the second sudden-death playoff hole. Ernie Els then made his to snatch the U.S. Open title.

Els's Open Victory
A Jolt to U.S. Golf

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

OAKMONT, Pennsylvania — Ernie Els didn't win the U.S. Open; Oakmont did.

But the 24-year-old South African is holding the big silver trophy now, the latest embarrassing evidence that the United States no longer produces the world's best golfers. With the emphasis on cost.

Once upon a time, meaning the time over the last four decades of Ben Hogan, Jack Nicklaus, Arnold Palmer, Tom Watson and Lee Trevino at their best, U.S. golfers dominated the major tournaments. But not now. For the first time, foreign golfers have won the Masters and the Open in the same year.

José María Olazábal of Spain wore the green coat at Augusta National and Ernie Els scrambled out of Oakmont's rough to tie Loren Roberts at 3-over-par 74 after 18 holes of their playoff with Vantage Point.

Then the rawboned South African won with par on the second sudden-death hole after Roberts's 35-foot par putt lipped out.

Both Els and Roberts parred the first sudden-death hole — No. 10 at Oakmont Country Club — before Roberts drove into the rough on No. 11, put his next shot in a bunker and came out to about 20 feet. Els, who put his approach 18 feet to the left of the hole, ran his birdie attempt 3 feet long but made the next putt to win his first major championship.

As if the Masters-Open sweep were not embarrassing enough for American golf, a different foreign golfer has now won six of the last eight major championships. The other four were Greg Norman of Australia in the British Open and Bernhard Langer of Germany in the Masters last year, Nick Price of Zimbabwe in the PGA Championship and Nick Faldo of England in the British Open in 1992.

The only Americans to interrupt the foreign domination were Paul Azinger in last year's PGA championship and Lee Janzen in last year's Open.

Azinger, recovering from lymphoma in his right shoulder, hopes to defend his PGA title, but Janzen missed the cut in Oakmont. Fred Couples, who was off the PGA Tour for three months recently with an ailing back, and Azinger are the only two Americans listed among the 10 top golfers in the Sony world rankings. Couples ranks fifth, Azinger eighth.

BUT THE SPECTER of Els winning the Open at age 24 is particularly galling to American golf. People wondered which 24-year-old would win a major first, Els or Phil Mickelson, the left-hander from San Diego with the sweeping swing. Now, they know. With a 297 at Oakmont that included a 79 in his last round, Mickelson finished in a tie for 47th.

Els is not a fluke champion. In any sport, anybody this good this young is seldom a fluke.

In the last half century, only two younger golfers have won the Open — Jack Nicklaus in 1962 at 22, Jerry Pate in 1976 at age 23. Nicklaus turned out to be merely the best golfer who ever lived. Fate might have won more majors if not for a damaged wrist.

Els's arrival at Oakmont also coincided with a passing of the torch. At 64, Palmer definitely appeared in his last Open, and at 54, Nicklaus may have.

All the applause at Oakmont for Palmer and Nicklaus, as well as for Tom Watson and Hale Irwin, was another example of the sorry state of American golf. Except for Roberts and Curtis Strang, who missed the playoffs by a stroke, and Lanny Wadkins, who was not there, there were no other Americans in the hunt. Certainly no young Americans. Of the top 38 finishers, only four Americans were under 30: Clark Dennis and Mike Springer, both 28, and Jim McGovern and Scott Verplank, both 29.

No wonder some small American flags were waved for Roberts in what began as the playoff from hell. In a sudden-death format, Els would have been eliminated by his bogey 5 on the first hole and Roberts, the 38-year-old touring pro from Memphis, would have won on the 342-yard second hole with a bogey 5 when Montgomerie took a 6 after two chopped chip shots.

In the British Open playoff format of four or five holes, depending on the routing of the course, Roberts also would have won. But this was an 18-hole playoff, as it should be in the world's most prestigious golf tournaments.

"I still like this format," Roberts said. "It's the truest, fairest way to settle a championship."

He also agreed with the prize-money formula that awarded him and Montgomerie, who shot 78, the same \$141,875.50.

"The prize for this tournament is that trophy," he said. But now that trophy will be on display in South Africa.

New Astros Win (Finally) in Colorado

The Associated Press

Doug Drabek is not the same pitcher, and the Houston Astros are not the same team as a year ago. Not by a long stretch.

The Astros, one of baseball's biggest disappointments last season, won for the first time in eight games in Colorado and Drabek got his 10th victory in the Astros' 5-4 triumph over the Rockies on Monday night.

Jeff Bagwell and Scott Servais each hit two-run homers as the Astros became the last NL team to win at Mile High Stadium.

The victory moved the Astros within percentage points of the NL Central-leading Cincinnati Reds.

"This isn't last year anymore," Bagwell said. "This is a different team. You can see that just from our record."

Drabek, the 1990 Cy Young Award winner struggled to a 9-

NL ROUNDUP

18 record last season, his first with the Astros. Now 10-3, he has become the ace the Astros had hoped for when they signed him as a free agent.

Drabek benefited from two double plays after the Rockies had gotten the leadoff batter aboard in the fifth and seventh. He allowed four runs, three earned, and nine hits in 7 1/2 innings.

Braves 7, Mets 3: David Justice homered following consecutive singles by Ryan Klesko and Fred McGriff in the fourth in Atlanta to overcome New York's 2-0 lead.

Bobby Bonilla got two of New York's five hits.

Expos 8, Cardinals 4: Larry Walker and Wil Cordero each got four hits and homered in a five-run seventh in St. Louis as Montreal rallied.

Walker led off the seventh with his 10th homer to make it 4-4. One out later, Cordero hit his seventh homer into the left-field seats.

The Expos, who have hit 26 home runs in June, got 18 hits in

SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
40	27	.597	—
37	30	.552	3
34	33	.507	6
33	34	.493	7
31	36	.463	9

Central Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
41	25	.619	—
37	29	.562	4 1/2
35	31	.530	6
35	32	.522	6 1/2
32	36	.471	10

West Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
32	36	.471	—
30	38	.441	2
30	41	.423	3 1/2
25	46	.348	7

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
44	22	.667	—
41	27	.603	3 1/2
35	34	.507	10
34	35	.493	11
32	37	.463	13

Central Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
38	29	.567	—
38	30	.560	1/2
34	34	.500	4
31	37	.456	7
29	39	.429	10 1/2

West Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
36	32	.529	—
31	38	.449	5
30	39	.435	6
26	43	.377	10

Monday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	Score	Opponent	Score
Cleveland	211	881	228-7
Detroit	810	880	880-5

Seattle	602	600	618-5
California	600	600	600-3

Los Angeles	600	600	600-3
San Diego	600	600	600-3

San Francisco	600	600	600-3
Oakland	600	600	600-3

Los Angeles	600	600	600-3
San Diego	600	600	600-3

San Francisco	600	600	600-3
Oakland	600	600	600-3

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Oakland	600	600	600-3

Los Angeles	600	600	600-3
San Diego	600	600	600-3

San Francisco	600	600	600-3
Oakland	600	600	600-3

SPORTS WORLD CUP

Dutch Dash Saudis' Upset Dream

By William Gildea
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For more than a half, Saudi Arabia gave its faithful reason enough to dream, creating tantalizing visions of a shocking upset by taking a one-goal lead against the Netherlands.

Then reality returned, as the Dutch dominated the last 45 minutes to win, 2-1, on Monday night.

The stellar veterans Frank Rijkaard and Wim Jonk worked the midfield like pistons, bringing back the ball and controlling play each time the tiring Saudis sallied forth in hopes of a second goal. Jonk, a 6-foot (1.82-meter), 170-pound (75-kilo-gram) veteran with the Internazionale club of Milan, drove home the equalizer straight on from 20 meters in the 50th minute.

Gaston Taument, who came on at right forward in the second half, headed the winner into an empty net in the 87th minute as the Saudi goalkeeper, Mohammed Daeyea, got caught out too far. It was one of the few mistakes he made.

Taument, at 23 one of the rising young Dutch players with only two years of international experience, stood perfectly still and grasped his long hair as he realized his achievement.

Jorge Solari, the Saudi team's Argentine coach, had it right when he said, "If we had a little more experience, we could have competed with them more." Clearly, the Saudis were not intimidated. They raced in and took the first shot, and scored in the 19th minute on a short header by the

midfielder Fuad Amin off a free kick by Saeed Owairan.

"Saudis score, Saudis score," came the cry from the crowd of 52,535. That may have been the number of tickets sold, but at least 2,000 upper-deck seats remained empty. Most were the least-expensive end-zone seats. A World Cup official said that he could not explain the vacant seats.

The Saudis had the fans dreaming of an upset reminiscent of the U.S. defeat of England in 1950. Bookmakers in Las Vegas and abroad have rated the Saudis anywhere from 250-to-1 to 500-to-1 to win the Cup. And here they were outtracing the Dutch, and, to boot, the so-called Desert Pelé, Majed Abdullah, was putting on a priceless exhibition.

Once, the Dutch had to grab Abdullah's shirt to stop him. Another time, Abdullah, dancing and dribbling, kept the ball from two Dutch players only to slip as he closed on the goal. The Dutch could find neither the Desert Pelé nor their game.

"Everybody thought Holland was going to a party tonight," said Solari. "But things got complicated for them. Undoubtedly, Holland is a great team with a great future. As in every World Cup, teams are testing each other and exploring their limits."

But the Dutch jarred the Saudis, who frequently were knocked to the ground. One time, during a prolonged period with a Saudi player stretched out, Rijkaard reminded the referee to make certain he was keeping track of injury time even though it was early in the game; the Dutch were rattled. But in the extra time of the first half, Abdullah limped off, unable to con-

tinue because of a knee injury that recently has slowed him. It was an omen. The Dutch gathered themselves at intermission, and came on with the exuberance shown initially by Saudi Arabia.

Finally, the Dutch took advantage of space in the Saudi defense. The Dutch veterans asserted themselves, especially Rijkaard — the only one remaining from the great triumvirate with Ruud Gullit, who quit the team in a dispute with Coach Dick Advocaat, and Marco Van Basten. Dick Advocaat, and Marco Van Basten, kept off the squad by injury. Strong-footed Ronald Koeman began taking lethal free kicks to the flash of cameras, and Dennis Bergkamp, though not brilliant, was more active in the second half.

"We had difficulty controlling the game in the first 30 minutes," said Advocaat. "After that, we began creating our chances. In the second half, we outplayed the Saudis. We were much more aggressive. That was the difference." The Dutch said they had tried to talk themselves into not being overconfident, but the forward Bryan Roy indicated that it had been difficult. "We came in saying, 'Don't underestimate the Saudis.' Don't underestimate them."

"I'm very disappointed," said Amin. "but we played with style. We are very proud to be in the World Cup. It is good for us and good for Saudi Arabia."

Said Bergkamp, "We were shocked after their goal, but we needed to be shocked a little to play better." Both he and the Dutch fans expected better things, for good reason, as the first round continues.

Brazilians Sway Past Static Russians, 2-0

By Jere Longman
New York Times Service

PALO ALTO, California — The beating of the samba drums never stopped, nor did the Brazilian team lose for a second its jubilant, fluid rhythm in dominating Russia, 2-0, in its World Cup opener.

Brazil, a pretournament favorite, dominated the match with its intricate passing, relentless scoring threats and predatory defense. The two goals could have easily become eight.

But on a majestic, breezy Monday afternoon at Stanford Stadium, a half-volley by Romário, the arrogant striker, and a penalty kick by Rai, the disparaged midfielder, were more than sufficient.

"At no moment did I feel we were threatened," said Carlos Alberto Parreira, Brazil's coach.

The stadium swayed like a giant field of sunflowers, pulsating with the green-and-gold shirts and flags of the world's most familiar and celebratory fans. An expectant crowd of 81,061 showed up, and Brazil did not disappoint. The rush of scoring chances began in the seventh minute, and Russia fell into immediate retreat.

Brazil toyed with its opponent as Rai played air-traffic controller in midfield to launch Romário and Bebeto, as Leonardo made menacing runs from his defensive position at left back and as Mauro Silva stood in the recessed midfield and intercepted what few passes the Russians could string together.

Russia, playing for the first time as an independent nation, had its road to the

World Cup rutted by a player rebellion against Coach Pavel Sadryin.

The Russians opened their tournament without enthusiasm or conviction, lacking speed and purpose. They dropped 10 men into defense and attempted to counterattack, but their actions were tentative and futile.

It did not help that defender Viktor Onopko was unavailable, having been suspended for the opener after receiving a red card in his team's final qualifying match.

"The Russians really did everything possible to make life difficult for us," Parreira said. "They tried to counterattack, but Brazil was very careful in making sure that it would not be caught up in that kind of play."

This initial match was met with tense anticipation in Brazil, a country that is always expected to win the World Cup but has suffered a drought for the last five tournaments, spanning 24 years.

This team had been rent with distraction. In May, Romário's father was kidnapped. Last week, Bebeto's pregnant wife was robbed at gunpoint. The midfield was unsettled, and Rai came under relentless criticism for his lack of form.

Demanding journalists were clamoring for three strikers instead of two; 400 Brazilian reporters and photographers chronicle every game, every practice, every rumor, every personnel decision, every rumor. They scuffled with security guards after Brazil's final exhibition when sacred post-game interviews were not allowed, and they will be satisfied by nothing less than Brazil's fourth World Cup title.

"A lot is expected, but we have absorbed the expectations," Rai said.

Playing confidently from the beginning, Brazil got its first goal in the 27th minute off a corner kick. Bebeto launched a high kick from the left corner and Rai jumped for a header, freezing the Russian goalkeeper, Dmitri Kharike.

Romário sidestepped his defender, Vladislav Ternavsky, and just as the ball hit the turf, half-volleyed it into the lower right corner of the net.

Russia played more assertively early in the second half until Romário made a dangerous run in the 53rd minute and was taken down in the penalty area by Ternavsky. The same thing happened in the first half, but the referee, An-Yan Lim Kee Chon of Mauritius, somehow missed the foul. This time, he rightly awarded Brazil a penalty kick.

Rai stood nonchalantly, hands on his hips, then punched the ball into the lower right corner of the goal as Kharike leaned the other way. Brazil went up 2-0, and Russia went down for the count.

"It was a decisive moment in the match," Rai said. "If I miss, it would really have motivated Russia. If I convert, it could take all the confidence out of them." He converted, and the celebration was on.

"It was a good game, given the high level of expectations," Rai said. "I expect the team will be more liberated and free-flowing in upcoming games."

FIFA Rejects Ireland's Plea for Water Breaks

Reuters

DALLAS — FIFA has dismissed as over-reaction Irish complaints that World Cup players were not getting enough water to drink during games and said Ireland's coach, Jack Charlton, should concentrate instead on his coaching.

The world soccer body also rejected Charlton's suggestions that there should be regular drink breaks because of the sweltering conditions in many games, saying play already stopped enough for the players to take water.

Charlton said on Monday that his team would lodge a formal complaint with FIFA that World Cup players risked serious dehydration problems unless action was taken immediately.

He said the Irish striker Tommy Coyne had been ill due to dehydration after Ireland's 1-0 victory over Italy in New Jersey on Saturday. An Irish official sent to the far touchline with bottles of water had been prevented from approaching the pitch by security guards, Charlton said at his team's base in Orlando, Florida.

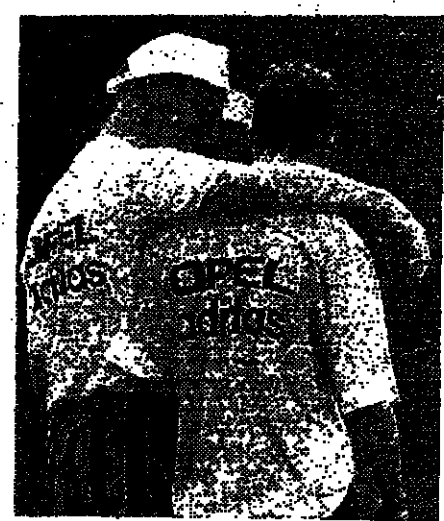
But FIFA's general secretary, Sepp Blatter, said players were entitled to take drinks on all sides of the pitch providing that it did not interfere with play. He said that if security officials intervened on Saturday, it must have been a misunderstanding.

"There is no question of players not being allowed to drink," he said. "We don't want to have any influence on the health of players. But we don't want bottles thrown onto the pitch."

He said no other team had complained. "The Irish seem to overdo this," he said. "They were complaining about drinks before the tournament had even started. Charlton should perhaps attach more importance to his second game than to details which have been taken care of."

Charlton said he expected the heat and humidity to be worse for Friday's game with Mexico in Orlando.

After the Italy match, Charlton said, Coyne had to be carried on and off the plane bringing his team back to Florida.



Coach Jack Charlton, left, in Orlando, Florida, where he says his Irish players will face dehydration problems against Mexico.

New Balls, Old Problems for Goalkeepers

The Associated Press

ORLANDO, Florida — It's four days into the 1994 World Cup and goalkeepers have brought both ruin and glory.

In short, it's business as usual.

It took Michel Preud'homme a split second and a bit of luck to produce a world-class save to secure Belgium's 1-0 victory over Morocco. Romania's Bogdan Stelica and Ireland's Pat Bonner had to be great throughout their games to give their nations upset victories.

But when it comes to Colombia's Oscar Eduardo Córdoba or Carlos Leonel Trucco of Bolivia or Mohammed Daeyea of Saudi Arabia, it's a bit embarrassing. "Some lose the match for you, some win the match for you," the Belgian coach, Paul Van Himst, said of goalkeepers so far in the tournament.

With most of the World Cup attention focused on playmakers and strikers, goalkeepers have been the keys in the success of most teams.

When Belgium was slowly breaking under Morocco's pressure, Preud'homme turned it around. Striker Mohammed Chaouch had an open header in the penalty area and made clean contact, sending the ball sailing toward the corner.

But a quick reaction from Preud'homme tipped the ball off the crossbar.

"I was looking at the ball hitting the crossbar and thinking, 'Why don't you come back into my arms.'"

It did.

"It was a world-class save and that's why we have him," said Van Himst.

Preud'homme was the hero, but immediately came out to protect his less fortunate colleagues — and criticized the ball.

The World Cup is using new balls, and while it helps the forwards, the lighter, swifter balls make goalkeeping trickier.

To make soccer more exciting, with more goals, the new ball has a glossier surface that cuts air resistance, allowing it to go up to 15 percent faster. A special layer of foam inside makes the shots even more powerful.

"Look at Hagi's goal," said Preud'homme, referring to Gheorghe Hagi's goal in the 3-1 defeat of Colombia.

From the right side, Hagi kicked the ball — a fluke cross or a brilliant lob — and it sailed into the net over Córdoba, who had committed to intercepting a crossing pass.

"The ball curls early on and suddenly it stops," Preud'homme said. "If it starts that way, it has to continue that way. The flight of the ball fooled me."

Córdoba refused to take the full blame for Morocco's loss.

"I don't think I can be considered the sole responsible person," he said. "The team has always celebrated success together. Why not defeat?"

The Saudis would be tempted to blame Daeyea, except that he was under siege for much of the game Monday night and made a half-dozen difficult saves.

When he misplayed a lob and left the net unguarded, however, Gaston Taument sent home a header to give the Dutch the victory.

None of the errors in soccer are so blatant as a goalkeeper's.

Just ask Trucco. He had been solid in goal for the first hour in the opening game against Germany, but totally misread one deep pass from Lothar Matthäus. He was caught out of the net, missed the ball and the striker Jürgen Klinsmann only had to tap the ball into the empty net.

Italy's Gianluca Pagliuca also was blamed for being too far out when Ireland's Ray Houghton scored with a chip shot for the 1-0 victory.

More strange things may happen with these balls, said Preud'homme.

"It totally changes our job," he said, specifically on long-range shots.

"It's always the same," he said. "Ahead of each World Cup, they change the balls."

With a bicycle kick, the Saudi defender Ahmed Jameel Madani, top, cleared the ball from the goal area in his team's 2-1 loss to the Netherlands. The striker Majed Abdullah, his teammate, missed a shot in front of the plunging Dutch goalkeeper Ed De Goeij.

CALENDAR OF WORLD CUP GAMES, RESULTS, STANDINGS

FIRST ROUND									
*Three points awarded for a victory									
GROUP A									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Paraguay	1	0	0	2	1	3			
Switzerland	0	0	1	1	1	1			
United States	0	0	1	1	1	1			
Colombia	0	1	1	1	2	0			
Saturday, June 18									
At Pontiac, Mich.									
Switzerland 1, United States 1, 0-0									
At Pasadena, Calif.									
Paraguay 3, Colombia 1									
Wednesday, June 22									
At Pontiac, Mich.									
Paraguay 2, Switzerland 2, 2-0 GWT									
At Pasadena, Calif.									
Colombia 1, United States 1, 2-0 GWT									
Sunday, June 26									
At Stanford, Calif.									
Paraguay 1, United States 2, 0-0 GWT									
At Pasadena, Calif.									
Switzerland 2, Colombia 2, 2-0 GWT									
GROUP B									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Brazil	1	0	0	2	1	3			
Cameroon	0	0	1	1	1	1			
Sweden	0	1	1	1	2	1			
Russia	0	1	1	1	2	1			
Sunday, June 20									
At Pasadena, Calif.									
Cameroon 1, Sweden 1, 0-0									
Monday, June 21									
At Pasadena, Calif.									
Brazil 2, Russia 0									
Friday, June 24									
At Stanford, Calif.									
Brazil 1, Sweden 1, 0-0 GWT									
Tuesday, June 28									
At Pasadena, Calif.									
Sweden 1, Russia 2, 0-0 GWT									
GROUP C									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Germany	1	0	1	0	3	3			
South Korea	0	0	1	2	2	1			
Spain	0	0	1	2	2	1			
Bolivia	0	1	0	1	0	0			
Friday, June 17									
At Chicago									
Germany 1, Bolivia 0									
Tuesday, June 21									
At Dallas									
Spain 2, South Korea 2, 0-0									
Thursday, June 23									
At Chicago									
Germany vs. Spain, 2005 GMT									
Friday, June 24									
At Pasadena, Calif.									
South Korea vs. Bolivia, 2335 GMT									
Monday, June 27									
At Chicago									
Bolivia vs. Spain, 2005 GMT									
At Dallas									
Germany vs. South Korea, 2005 GMT									
GROUP D									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Argentina	1	0	0	4	0	3			
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Greece	0	1	0	0	4	0			
Tuesday, June 21									
At Pasadena, Calif.									
Argentina 4, Greece 0									
At Dallas									
Yugoslavia vs. Bulgaria, 2335 GMT									
Saturday, June 25									
At Pasadena, Calif.									
Argentina vs. Yugoslavia, 1635 GMT									
Sunday, June 26									
At Chicago									
Bulgaria vs. Greece, 1635 GMT									
Thursday, June 30									
At Pasadena, Calif.									
Greece vs. Yugoslavia, 2335 GMT									
At Dallas									
Argentina vs. Bulgaria, 2335 GMT									

The Official

SPORTS WORLD CUP

Argentina Arises on Batistuta's 3 Goals, a Dash of the Old Maradona

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

FOXBORO, Massachusetts — The pressure was lifted from Diego Maradona in the second minute of Argentina's 4-0 opening victory over Greece, which had never played in a World Cup match before Tuesday. Maradona, by comparison, was beginning his fourth World Cup, and the Greeks were as starstruck as the spectators.

But for a good half he seemed merely the smoke, the exhaust of this building victory. In that second minute, teammate Gabriel Batistuta burst ahead down the right side, with Claudio Caniggia open on the left, and Maradona peripherally in their wake. Selfishly, perhaps, Batistuta maintained possession until cornered by the goalkeeper and his lone defender. Then he snuggled the ball in through the crack between them, and it became Maradona's job to seek him out for a hug like a good mate.

All the time he was just setting us up. Not that you couldn't have predicted what would come. You wondered how

many lives Maradona ultimately could conjure—the weight that has come on and vanished, lining his face and sagging under his chin; the swelling of his rib cage; the earring and the jewelry that bounced around his neck with each strut around the American referee. The month just under way has to represent his last soccer life. Immediately the first game was practically relieved of any doubt, which freed him from the forever responsibility of inspiring Argentina. He could simply be himself—which is to say, the inflated caricature he has become. For exactly one hour he fulfilled that role, on the first cool, rainy day of this American tournament; for exactly one hour he was ugliness personified.

It was as though he had his own agenda. There were nine Argentines pressing forward, chasing. And there was Maradona. The ball came to him and the game came to a stop. His black hair was cut short and apparently moussed—from a distance he had the appearance of a new Marine reinvented by boot camp, which is the impression he would like us to take from this

But, Mostly, He's Ugliness Personified

latest comeback—and he would get the ball and automatically begin to stutter over it, as if waiting for the magic to take over, as if expecting the old motor to kick in and whisk him down to the goal against 1986 England. Then a moment later he was on his face or his back, writhing.

For 60 minutes you were wishing he had stayed put in Argentina, in his rocking chair by the door with that air rifle across his lap. This was no farewell to the game's greatest player short of Pelé. Every step was traced or anticipated by a Greek midfielder, Panagiotis Tsalouchidis. Maradona wore dark blue with white trim, and the Greek wore those colors in reverse. He was as big as the shadow cast by Maradona's spotlight—a shadow that is the tangible baggage of all his demises and comebacks—and whenever the ball came the shadow eventually found itself tackling

and standing over Maradona. Partially Maradona was going down because he wanted to, to gain sympathy from the ref to be used as a weapon; partially he couldn't get away the way he used to; ultimately he seemed to carry his own agenda.

A yellow card eventually was handed to Tsalouchidis, much as a parent will yell at one son to keep brothers from fighting. In between Maradona provided a few glimpses of the 60th minute to come—the ball spinning at him off Batistuta's backheel like a wheel flying off of a crashing car, it was casually sidefooted out of the air by Maradona wide to Diego Simeone, whose cross amounted to nothing. But in thousands of Argentine heads it struck the chords of a song 18 years old, as old as Maradona's international career—inclusive of one world championship in 1986

and a runners-up four years later; one, just as revealingly, which had not seen a goal from him in a competitive game since July 2, 1987—and in their old jerseys of sky-blue and cloud-white stripes, they stood and danced around him, at the mere flicking of his flicking left foot.

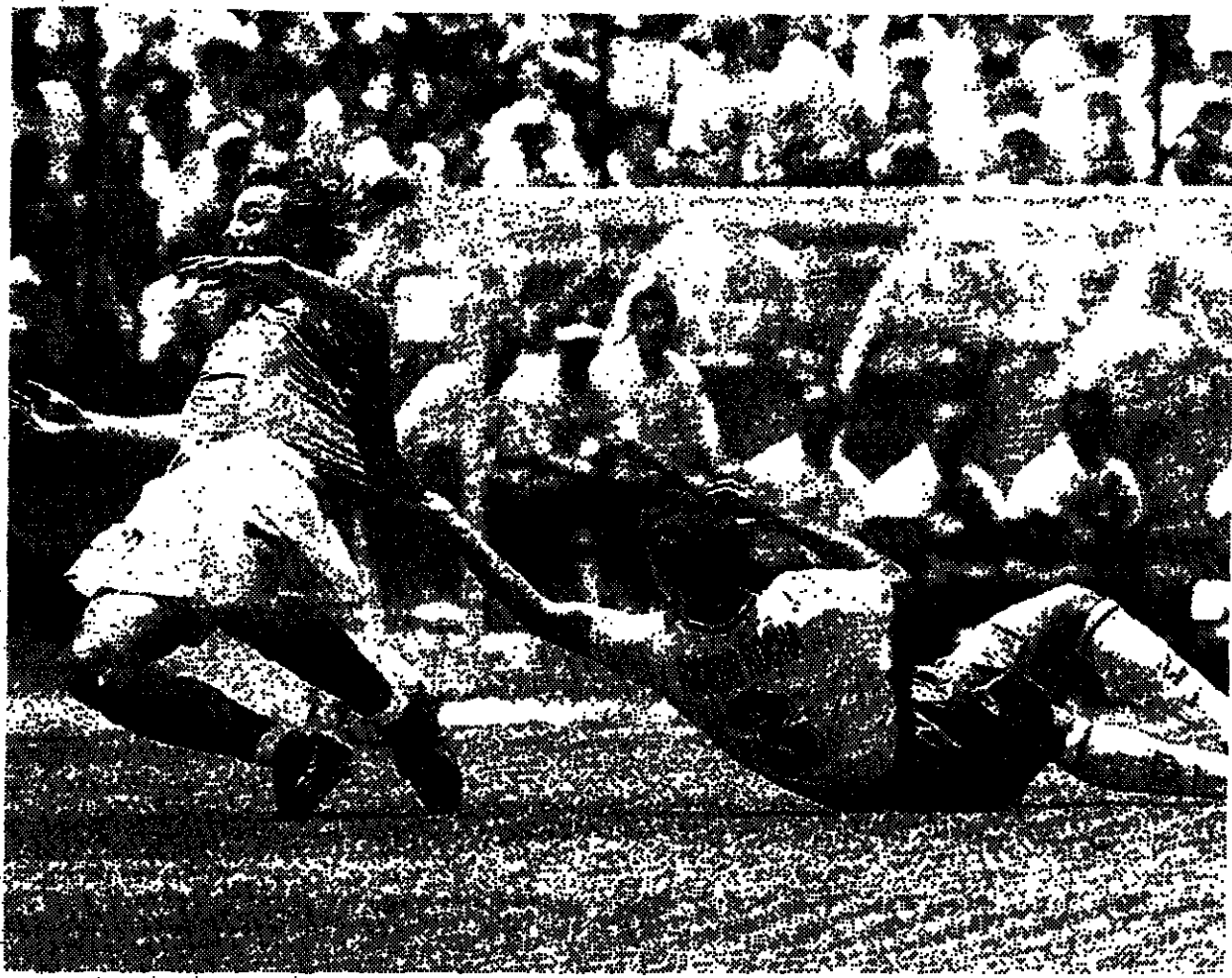
Turning to face them as he walked off the field at halftime, he raised his arms and clapped twice. A thousand people raised their arms and clapped until he had disappeared.

By then Batistuta had scored again, set up in the 45th minute from penalty distance by the run of Fernando Redondo. Batistuta was on his way to a hat-trick, secured with a penalty in the 90th minute. He should have been singing his name. But Maradona has been the star; they should have been singing his name. The 15-month ban for drug use, the whoring and reckless driving, the "hand of God" goal in 1986 and the lesser but no-less-obvious handball against the Russians in 1990—all of these self-destructions

seemed to be purged once again from the thousands of his devotees who sounded like 10 times their number when the clock struck its 60th minute.

It was a lateral ball from Redondo, a handshake of a pass, and suddenly Maradona was alone at the top of the box. Alone—he had evaded his shadow as only Maradona can, if just for a moment—that's all it takes, that's all he's got. He dashed a few steps to his left as three defenders closed in and he hooked the ball in between two of them, behind the slamming door of the goalkeeper's dive. And he ran off the field screaming into the face of the camera, which is his blessing and his bane.

Now it is obvious what Argentina can do, after just one game. It seems likely to win its group and remain here, outside of Boston, for the second round, providing future opponents with this question: Is it better to justify Maradona's legend with a shadow, freeing the likes of Batistuta? Or is it more dangerous to leave Maradona alone, seeing how he revived himself in an instant?



The defender Ricardo Rocha, left, hauling down the Russian midfielder Omar Tetrade during Brazil's victory at Stanford Stadium. Diego Maradona, right, spent most of his first match of the tournament being grounded by the Greek midfielder Panagiotis Tsalouchidis (6).

Slowly, America Catches On to the World's Game

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Soccer will never colonize America, may never sink its contagious roots here, but it is beginning to turn the tide of skepticism. Ten games have passed, none without a goal, and none importing hooliganism. Quicker than we expected, the host is feeling more comfortable staging the premier event of a game addictive to the rest of the world.

As America relaxes, the pulse quickens. Out on the Pacific Coast, Brazil brings the beat of its drum to Silicon Valley. Thousands flock to its pied-piper rhythm, to follow the ballet of its training as well as the majesty of the 2-0 victory against Russia.

Brazil sure still looks like the champion to me. But on the East Coast, it is Ireland and Mexico that awaken immense ethnic pride and support.

Why network television has even begun affording World Cup parity with the other Games.

Soccer has plenty of time. During the next three weeks, the last smart-aleck columnist may stop ridiculing soccer with the cliché that it is half a sport and half the anatomy. They should witness the stadium. They should witness the Brazilian, or even Wim Kieft, the Dutchman, both of whom have surprised and stimulated the crowd. One touch, deft but sharp beyond imagination of all around him, gave Maradona the goal against Russia.

three touches, three uncanny variations of balance, brought him the penalty for Brazil to score a second time.

Jonk has none of Romário's joy or mischief. But he struck a goal against Saudi Arabia in Washington that was a manufacturer's dream.

More than 25 yards out, he struck the ball with the outside of his right shoe. It flew straight, then veered beyond the agility of the Saudi goalkeeper, Mohammed Daseyeh. Maybe that goal, bringing Saudi Arabia down to earth after it had led for half the game, unerved Daseyeh.

Rob Hughes

So, like several other matches, this had a ring in the tail as concealed as an Agatha Christie plot. The Saudis took it with dignity, but the late swerve on Jonk's shot that began the downfall adds weight to the claim that this ball is lighter than before and gathers 10 percent more pace in flight.

In any case, there has occurred a transformation from the opening match, which attracted corporate America. People at that game had tickets given to them and video cameras taken away. They scarcely knew when to cheer. But now the authentic World Cup fans are coming from far and wide to roar on their teams.

Surprisingly quick, the noose of paranoia is loosening. In Washington on Sunday, the police deprived customers

of water containers; at the same venue 24 hours later, the cops allowed Dutch supporters to bring musical instruments and banners into the stadium.

Meanwhile, Dallas, one of two venues that had ignored FIFA's pleas not to cage in decent fans, actually took down the wire fencing. Television had requested it, but one fence down is the beginning of removal of barriers to accepting the sport.

Now it is up to the fans to behave, and I trust they will.

Accuse me of romanticism if you must. I plead guilty. Without romance the game is nothing. Without the childlike fantasy of Romário and his kind, I would not cross a 10-lane American highway to watch the games.

But romance is neither blind nor deaf. Romário can also be a spiv. Recently, he negotiated a regular column for a Dutch newspaper; he then tried to double his fee, suggesting his price was \$25,000 not 25,000 guilders.

No way, said the newspaper. Romário pleaded that he would give the money to the poor, and when that failed to open the purse, he winked and offered the writer 10 percent.

How Romário needs the cash. Barcelona pays him more than \$1 million a year, yet on traveling down the mountain from Brazil's training retreat above Rio de Janeiro, he spotted a block of apartments that he would like to buy. In

real estate as in accumulating goals, Romário de Souza Faria is an all-or-nothing kind of guy.

If he fails to turn Americans on to soccer, maybe Jorge Campos can do it. Campos is paid to stop goals. He is Numero Uno among Mexico's 80 million soccer aficionados, but at times he would rather be doing something else.

He excels as a surfer, which is understandable in a young man born in Acapulco. He said the other day that waves taught him that life's biggest rewards come with risk. Consequently, he takes inordinate risk in front of the goal. And he bankers also to score, just as he once did as a forward, and just as he almost did in creating two goals for Mexico in the Gold Cup last year. Mexico is now fighting FIFA to try to use the new law that allows teams a third substitute, if they have to change their goalkeeper. The idea, according to Mexico's cunning coach, Miguel Mejia Baron, is to legitimately use the law so that, in these fierce temperatures, Mexico can deploy Campos as an extra attacker, bringing on a substitute goalkeeper.

Campos would not wear his lurid fluorescent yellow jersey, but a regular team shirt bearing his number. "I decide whether Jorge plays goalkeeper or forward," insists the coach. "FIFA should encourage multifaceted athletes like him, not try to limit them. No one here is trying to dodge the rules." You bet.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.

WORLD CUP WRAP-UP

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Two Romanians and a Swede in Michigan for World Cup matches have been killed in separate traffic accidents.

At 6:30 P.M. Sunday, Grigore Constantinescu, 46, and Dumitru Costache, 40, of Romania were killed when the driver of their van lost control and the vehicle rolled over. They were part of a seven-member dance troupe heading for Troy in suburban Detroit. The troupe planned to perform at a Romanian Orthodox Church, then attend the Romania-Switzerland match Wednesday.

Of the other five, one was treated and released from Foote Hospital in Jackson, one was in serious condition and three in fair condition, state police said. They said the van hit the median, then the driver lost control while trying to steer back onto the highway.

Jackson County Sheriff's officials said Hans Niklaus Thali of Sweden had been killed at about midnight Saturday when his car struck two others. Thali was driving east in the west-bound lane of Interstate 94 near Jackson. The police said they were investigating whether he may have been lost or confused.

The driver and passengers in one car that Thali hit were unhurt. The driver of the second car remained in a hospital in fair condition.

Dublin's bar employees voted Tuesday to end the strike that threatened to ruin the country's enjoyment of Ireland's World Cup campaign in America.

The barworkers' union, MANDATE, which closed many pubs Saturday night when Ireland played Italy, said it had won a pay increase before Ireland's second match, against Mexico, on Friday.

"Ireland's victory on Saturday helped us greatly to put pressure on the employers," said Maurice Sheehan of MANDATE.

The injury report: The Italian midfielder Alberto Tomba pulled a calf muscle in practice and appeared to be out of action for the next few weeks. Attacker Giuseppe Signori was being treated for an injured hamstring and remained uncertain for Thursday's match against Norway. Roberto Baggio, with a nagging Achilles tendon injury, is to play only if fully recovered.

Kevin Moran, Ireland's 38-year-old defender, trained for the first time since pulling a hamstring two weeks ago. "I cannot be considered for the game with Mexico on Friday but I envisage no problems if required for the Norway fixture," he said of the June 28 game.

In Antwerp, Belgium, the Dutch striker Marco van Basten, forced out of the Cup by his injured ankle, said he feared that his playing days could be over after being told he needed another operation. His doctor said the new operation would delay van Basten's return to competition by at least another six months.

Claudio Reyna's right hamstring remained painful and the

U.S. midfielder was questionable for Wednesday's match against Colombia.

Eric Wynalda was still bothered by a rash, but most team officials thought he would play. Doctors still had not figured out what was causing the rash, but said it might be an allergic reaction to food, compounded by nerves.

The French soccer legend Michel Platini is in Washington to watch the matches at RFK Stadium. That is news to some U.S. volunteers who are new to the game.

Sunday morning, Platini phoned the Cup command center asking to be picked up and driven to the match between Norway and Mexico. But most of the volunteer workers, who are driving scores of dignitaries around town, asked why they had to pick up a French woman and bring her to RFK. At least until a volunteer from Turkey, Yavuz Boray, overheard. "I'll take her," he said with a straight face.

"I'm a player, a coach, a soccer junkie," Boray said a day later, still laughing about it. "Of course I jumped at the chance to meet him. He gave me two free tickets for the Mexico-Norway game."

A temporary ban on guns and liquor was announced in heavily armed Colombia, with Radio Caracol reporting that people are prohibited from carrying their guns four hours before each match that Colombia plays, and two hours afterward. (AP, Reuters, AFP, WP)

For 370 Irish Fans, Tour to Nowhere

The Associated Press

BOSTON — With senior Irish officials trying to get World Cup tickets for a group of countrymen, apparently abandoned by a British travel firm, some relief was offered Tuesday morning when 370 Irish fans, who own the New England Patriots and Foxboro Stadium, and Lieutenant Governor Paul Cellucci said they would take 79 stranded Irish fans to the Argentina-Greece match, including transportation and ticket costs.

John J. Callaghan, from Athlone, Ireland, said he and his friends are hoping to eventually see the game involving Ireland.

They are all kinds of offers pouring in from all over the world. "It's typical of Irish hospitality," said Callaghan. "The Irish people here in Boston, they have come forward and are helping."

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in New Jersey and Orlando, Florida, and tickets to Ireland's games against Italy, Mexico and Norway.

A group of 79 arrived in Boston on route to New York on Thursday, but after they checked into their hotel in nearby Sausalito, their tour guides disappeared.

The group was left without tickets to Saturday's game against Italy, transportation to the Meadowlands in East Rutherford, New Jersey, where the game was played, or tickets to later matches in Orlando and back in the Meadowlands.

Another group of about 300 fans flew directly to Orlando, but found that not even hotel rooms had been booked for them. A benefactor later flew the group to New York and held a lottery for 179 tickets to the match between Ireland and Italy.

Both groups have return airfare to Ireland, but the Irish government is trying to replace parts of the tour package that they lost, or else ensure that their money is returned.

Sportex "has given assurances to compensate or make good on their commitments," said Conor O'Riordan, the Irish counsel general in Boston.

Battu, the Sportex lawyer, refused to say what went wrong with the two tours. He would not say whether the people who met the groups at the airports were Sportex employees or impostors.

"This is the first time something like this has happened," Battu said.

He said he was negotiating with airlines, hotel chains and World Cup officials in an effort to fulfill Sportex's commitments.



Spectators at the Brazil-Russia match, as at other venues, being searched by security officers before entering the stadium.

For TV: Boom Times and Busts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROTTERDAM — A record three million Dutch television viewers, out of a population of 15 million, watched the Netherlands open its campaign, with many people arriving at work late and tired on Tuesday morning.

One in every 10 children aged between 6 and 10 sat up into the small hours to cheer on their national team, Dutch state television figures showed.

The previous record Dutch television audience for a sporting event televised at night was in 1988, when 1.7 million viewers watched the 1,500-meter speed skating finals at the Calgary Winter Olympics.

In good news for FIFA and the U.S. organizers, television ratings for the opening match were more than three times better than those for the 1990 World Cup opener.

Friday's game between Germany and Bolivia received a 2.2 rating on ESPN and was viewed in 1.39 million homes, Nielsen Media Research said Monday.

That's three times more than ESPN's usual rating in that time period and three times

more than the 0.6 for the 1990 opener on TNT.

ESPN can reach 63.1 million households. TNT could reach 46 million in 1990.

Saturday's 1-1 tie between the United States and Switzerland earned an overnight rating of 5.8 in major U.S. markets and beat the U.S. Open golf tournament, which got a 5.0 overnight later in the day.

These ratings are very exciting for all of us," said Joseph Blatter, FIFA's general secretary.

In Macao, Lo Chon-yin collapsed Sunday while serving customers in his coffee shop, according to news reports quoting his wife.

She said Lo, 37, had stayed up two straight nights to watch World Cup matches live on television after working all day.

And in Bangladesh, angry fans who had their telecast lopped off by a power cut attacked the local electricity company.

A large police contingent had deployed around the office in the southern district of Barisal, the Daily Star reported Tuesday. (AP, Reuters, AFP)

